



Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

South Antrim - January 2015



About this Report

Welcome to the 2015 statistical profile of the Constituency of South Antrim produced by the Research and Information Service (RaISe) of the Northern Ireland Assembly. The profile is based on the new Constituency boundary which came into force following the May 2011 Assembly elections.

This report includes a demographic profile of South Antrim and indicators of Health, Education, the Labour Market, Low Income, Crime and Traffic and Travel. For each indicator, this profile presents:

- The most up-to-date information available for South Antrim;
- How South Antrim compares with the Northern Ireland average; and,
- How South Antrim compares with the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland.

For a number of indicators, ward level data is provided demonstrating similarities and differences within the Constituency of South Antrim.

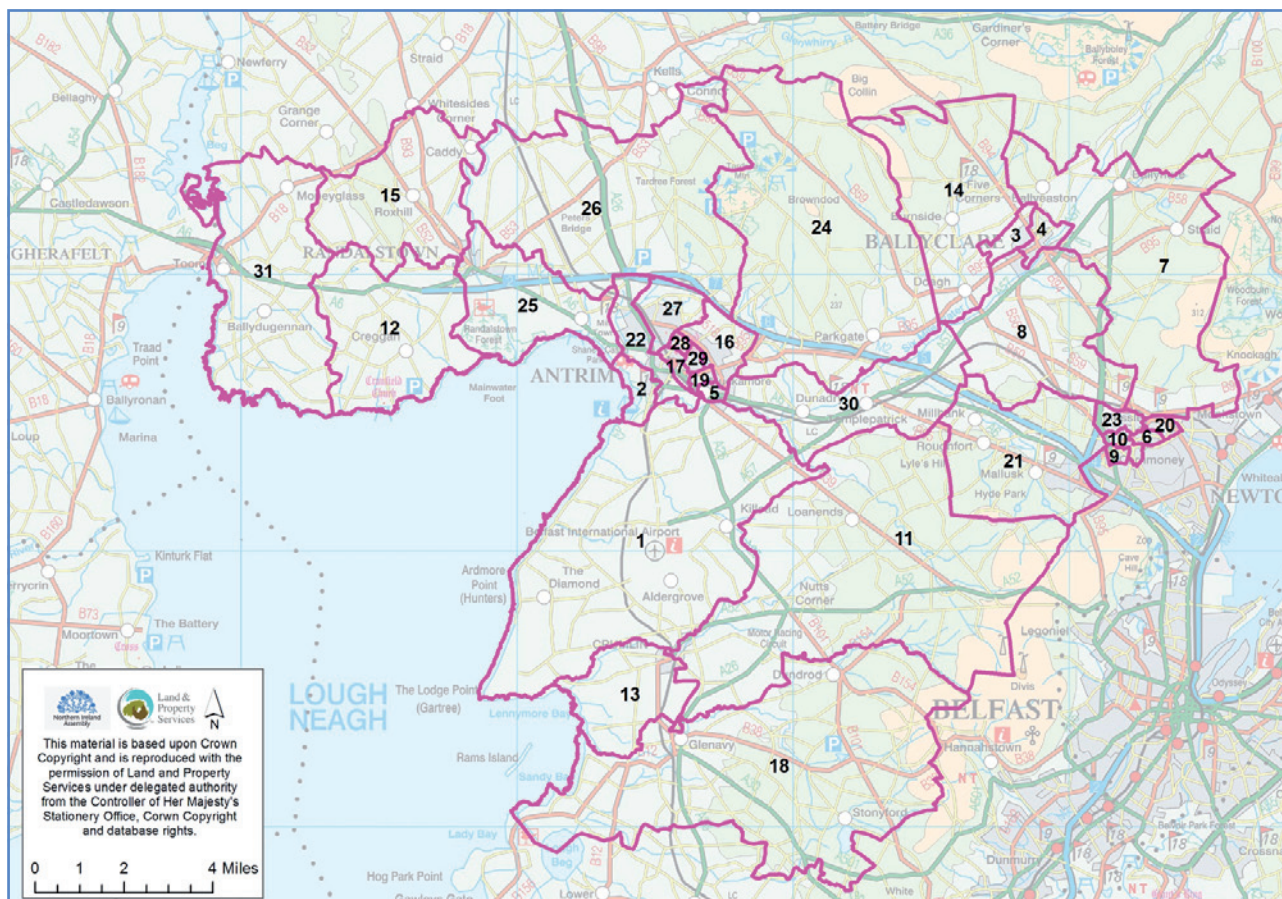
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

Please note that the figures contained in this report may not be comparable with those in previous Constituency Profiles as government Departments sometimes revise figures. Where appropriate, rates have been re-calculated using the most up-to-date mid-year estimates that correspond with the data.

The data used in this report has been obtained from NISRAs Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS). To access the full range of information available on NINIS, please visit:

<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>

This report presents a statistical profile of the Constituency of South Antrim which comprises the wards shown below.



1	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carmoney	26	Shilvodan
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

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Summary Profile of South Antrim

This section summarises the key statistics presented in this Profile for the Constituency of South Antrim. For each indicator, the latest available information has been provided along with figures for the previous year and a calculation of change over time. Northern Ireland data is also included to allow for comparison.

When reading this information, there are two important factors to consider. Firstly, the demographic profile will influence the statistical profile of the area. South Antrim has a lower proportion of people aged 15-29 years when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole. Secondly, many of the indicators, such as those around low income, reflect levels of deprivation in the Constituency. Only one of the 31 wards in South Antrim is ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010.¹

Please note: These figures may differ slightly from those contained in previous Constituency Profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 11/12/2014.

Demographic Profile

Indicator	South Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Population Size (no.)	100,371	100,014	0.4%	1,829,725	1,823,634	0.3%

Health

Indicator	South Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	11.1	12.5	-1.4	13.7	15.4	-1.7
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	511	445	66	495	489	6
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	3.9	4.1	-0.2	4.4	4.6	-0.2

Education

Indicator	South Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2012/13	2011/12	Change	2012/13	2011/12	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	81.9	75.6	6.3	78.5	76.5	2.0
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	8.3	8.0	0.3	10.9	10.7	0.2
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	4.3	4.4	-0.1	4.5	4.6	-0.1

¹ NISRA, NIMDM 2010, http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm_2010.htm

Employment

Indicator	South Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	202	129	73	2,011	3,354	-1,343
Unemployment claimant count (%)	3.5	3.6	-0.1	5.4	5.4	-

Low income

Indicator	South Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at April (%)	34.5	34.8	-0.3	38.8	39.3	-0.5
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	2.7	3.4	-0.7	3.9	5.3	-1.4
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	7.3	7.5	-0.2	11.2	11.4	-0.2
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	14.2	14.5	-0.3	21.5	22.2	-0.7

Crime

Indicator	South Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2013/14	2012/13	Change	2013/14	2012/13	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	4,665	4,979	-314	5,615	5,505	110
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2,699	2,923	-224	3,318	3,584	-266

Traffic and Travel

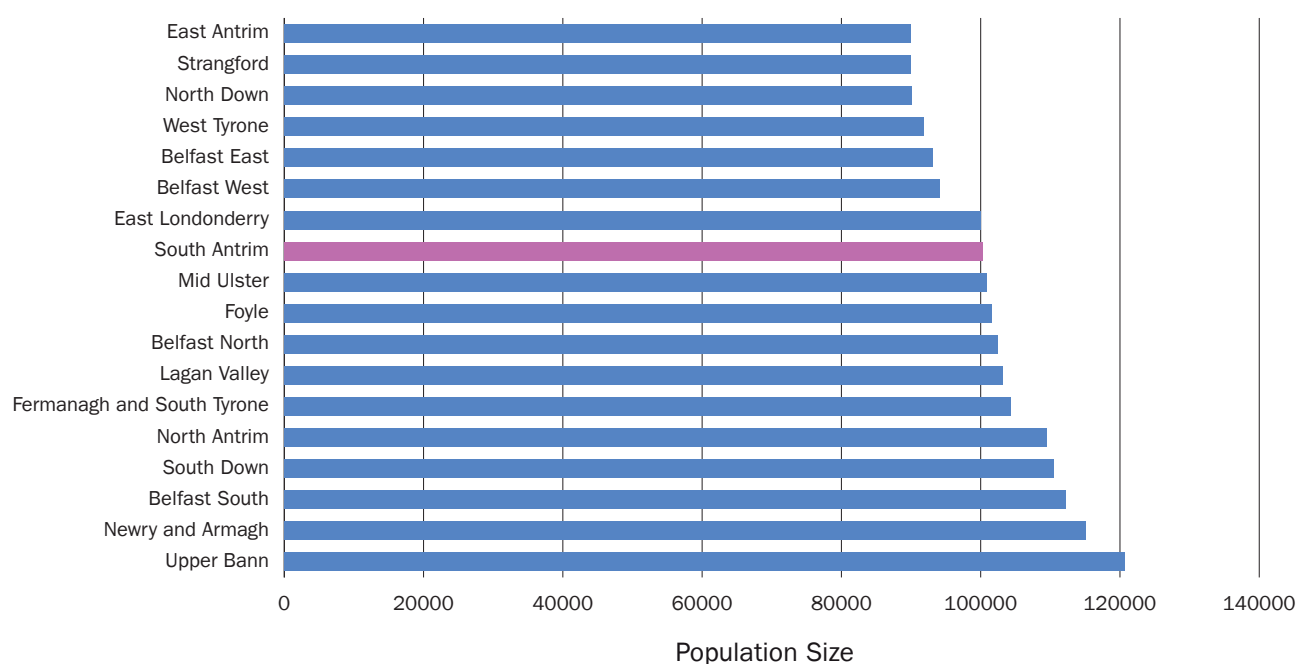
Indicator	South Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	280	299	-19	318	317	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	454	494	-40	502	494	8

Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2013, there were 100,371 persons living in South Antrim – 5.5% of the Northern Ireland population. The Constituency of South Antrim had the 8th lowest population. The population of South Antrim has increased by 0.4% since June 2012.

Overall, 22.0% of the South Antrim population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 14.5% of the South Antrim population, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 15.3%.

Mid-year population estimate by Constituency, June 2013



Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Mid-year population estimates

Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2013

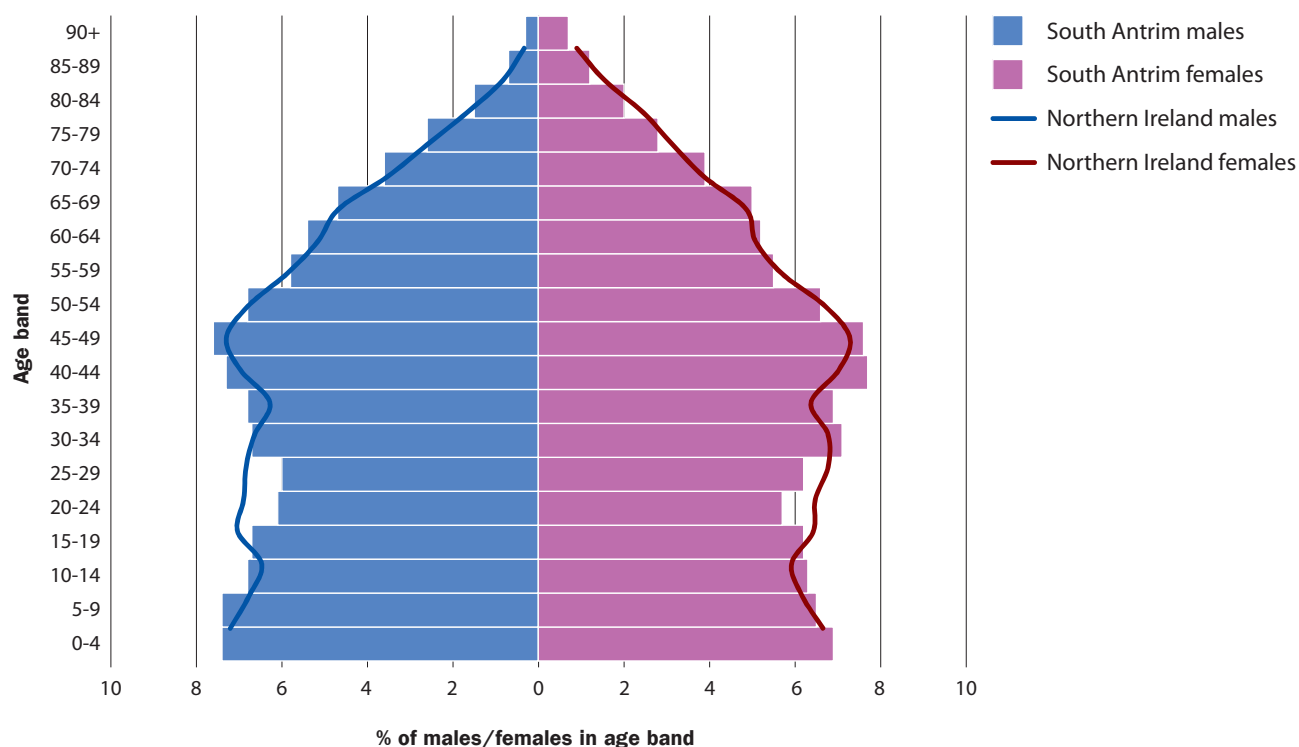
	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	11,236	22.9	31,332	63.8	6,524	13.3	49,092
Females	10,800	21.1	32,489	63.4	7,990	15.6	51,279
Persons	22,036	22.0	63,821	63.6	14,514	14.5	100,371

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that South Antrim has an older population profile when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

Population pyramid for South Antrim compared to Northern Ireland, 2013



Age Group	South Antrim		Northern Ireland		Age Group	South Antrim		Northern Ireland	
	% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group		% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group
0-4	7.4	6.9	7.2	6.6	50-54	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.7
5-9	7.4	6.5	6.8	6.2	55-59	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.7
10-14	6.8	6.3	6.5	5.9	60-64	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1
15-19	6.7	6.2	7.0	6.4	65-69	4.7	5	4.7	4.9
20-24	6.1	5.7	6.9	6.5	70-74	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.9
25-29	6	6.2	6.8	6.8	75-79	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.1
30-34	6.7	7.1	6.6	6.8	80-84	1.5	2	1.7	2.4
35-39	6.8	6.9	6.3	6.4	85-89	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.5
40-44	7.3	7.7	7.0	7.0	90+	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.9
45-49	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.3					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

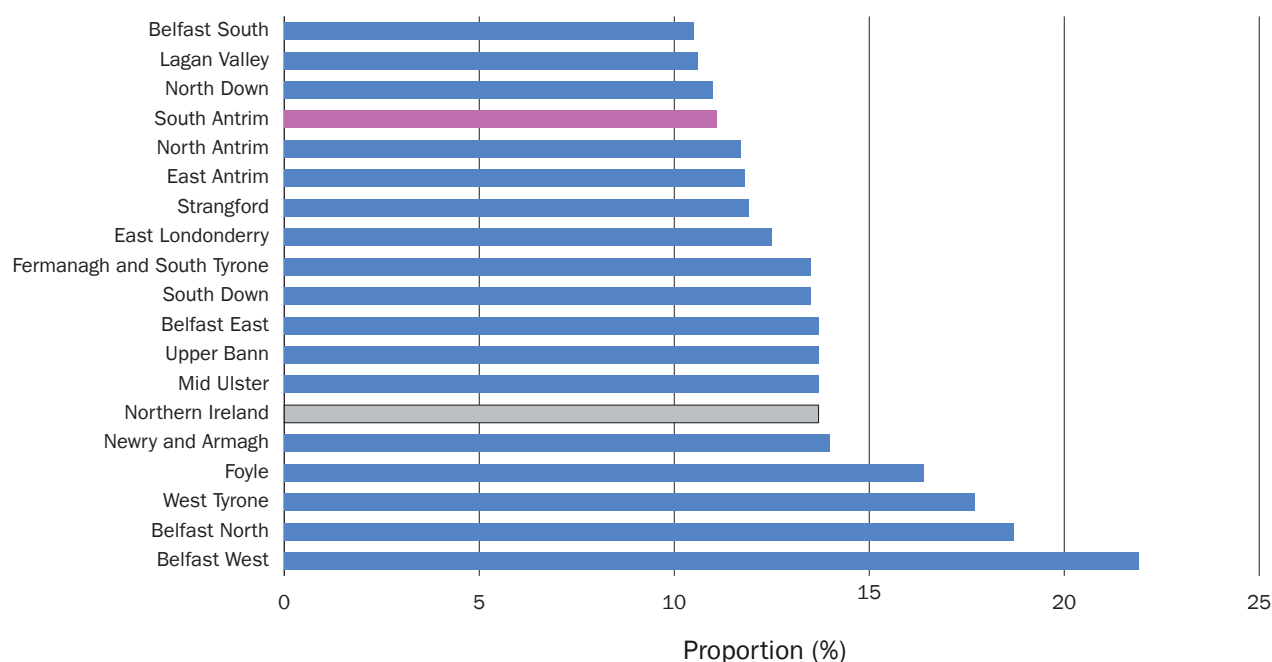
Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2014, there were 11,140 people, or 11.1% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in South Antrim.

A lower proportion of people living in South Antrim were in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 13.7%.

South Antrim had the 4th lowest proportion of disability-related benefit recipients.

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	13.7	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	13.5	Joint 9	North Down	11.0	16
Belfast North	18.7	2	Foyle	16.4	4	South Antrim	11.1	15
Belfast South	10.5	18	Lagan Valley	10.6	17	South Down	13.5	Joint 9
Belfast West	21.9	1	Mid Ulster	13.7	Joint 6	Strangford	11.9	12
East Antrim	11.8	13	Newry and Armagh	14.0	5	Upper Bann	13.7	Joint 6
East Londonderry	12.5	11	North Antrim	11.7	14	West Tyrone	17.7	3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Social Development)

Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (as a percentage of the population) were concentrated in the wards of Balloo (19.9%, 350 recipients), Ballycraigy (18.2%, 330 recipients) and Farranshane (18.2%, 300 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Mallusk (6.7%, 590 recipients), Parkgate (7.1%, 200 recipients) and Aldergrove (7.6%, 350 recipients).

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2014

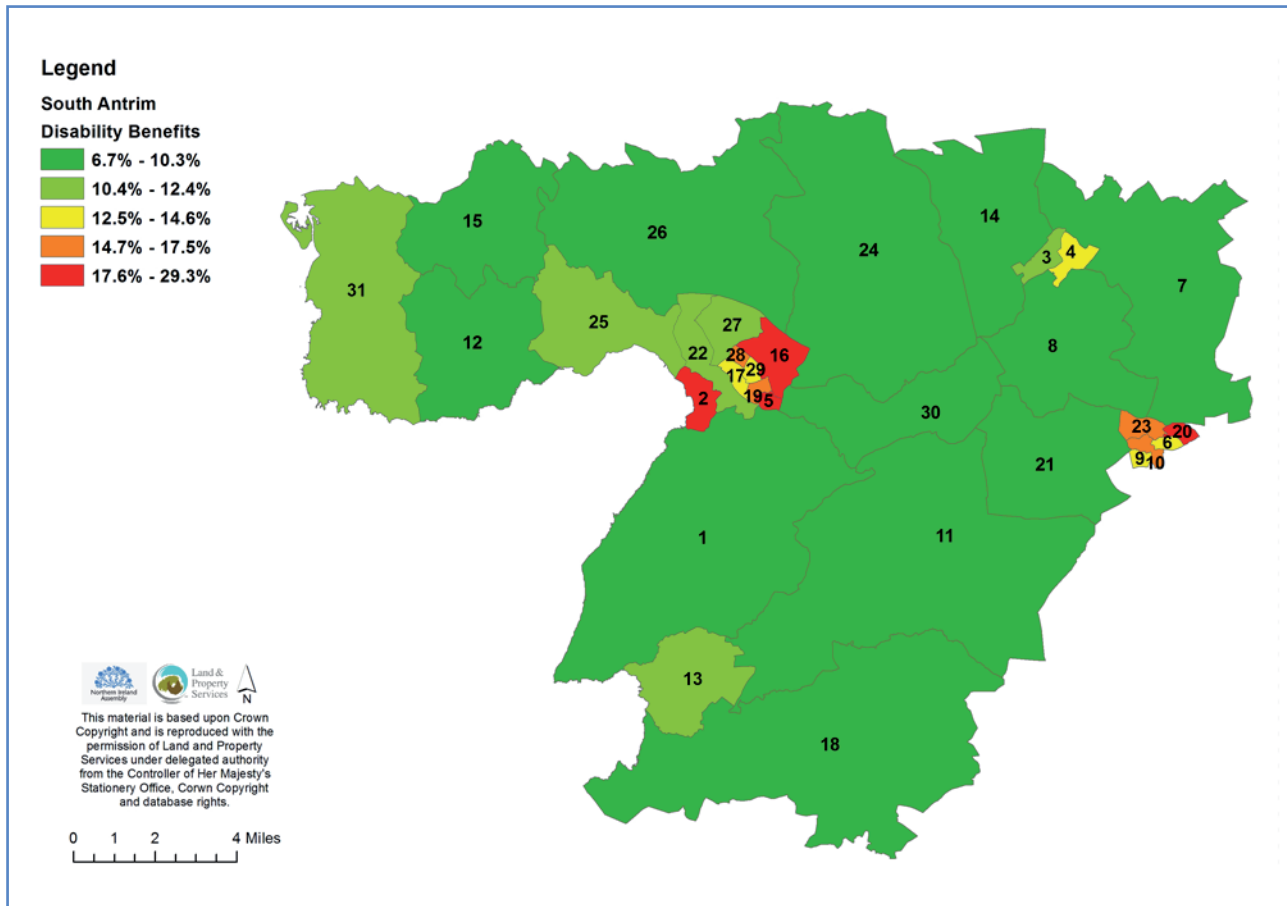
Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits ¹	Per cent of Ward Population ²	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Aldergrove	350	7.6	Fountain Hill	270	12.7
Balloo	350	19.9	Glenavy	530	9.0
Ballyclare North	450	11.4	Greystone	290	15.1
Ballyclare South	480	13.4	Hawthorne	400	18.0
Ballycraigy	330	18.2	Mallusk	590	6.7
Ballyduff	350	12.5	Massereene	570	10.5
Ballynure	260	8.2	Mossley	450	15.2
Ballyrobert	370	8.6	Parkgate	200	7.1
Burnthill	310	12.6	Randalstown	400	12.0
Carnmoney	420	16.3	Shilvodan	230	9.8
Clady	290	9.3	Springfarm	500	11.0
Cranfield	280	10.3	Steeple	310	17.1
Crumlin	540	11.8	Stiles	280	13.3
Doagh	290	7.8	Templepatrick	230	9.6
Drumanaway	220	10.2	Toome	310	11.4
Farranshane	300	18.2			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Analytical Services Unit, DSD)

1 Disability benefits include Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance.

2 Percentage of ward population calculated using 2013 mid-year population estimates.

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2014



1	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carnmoney	26	Shilvoda
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

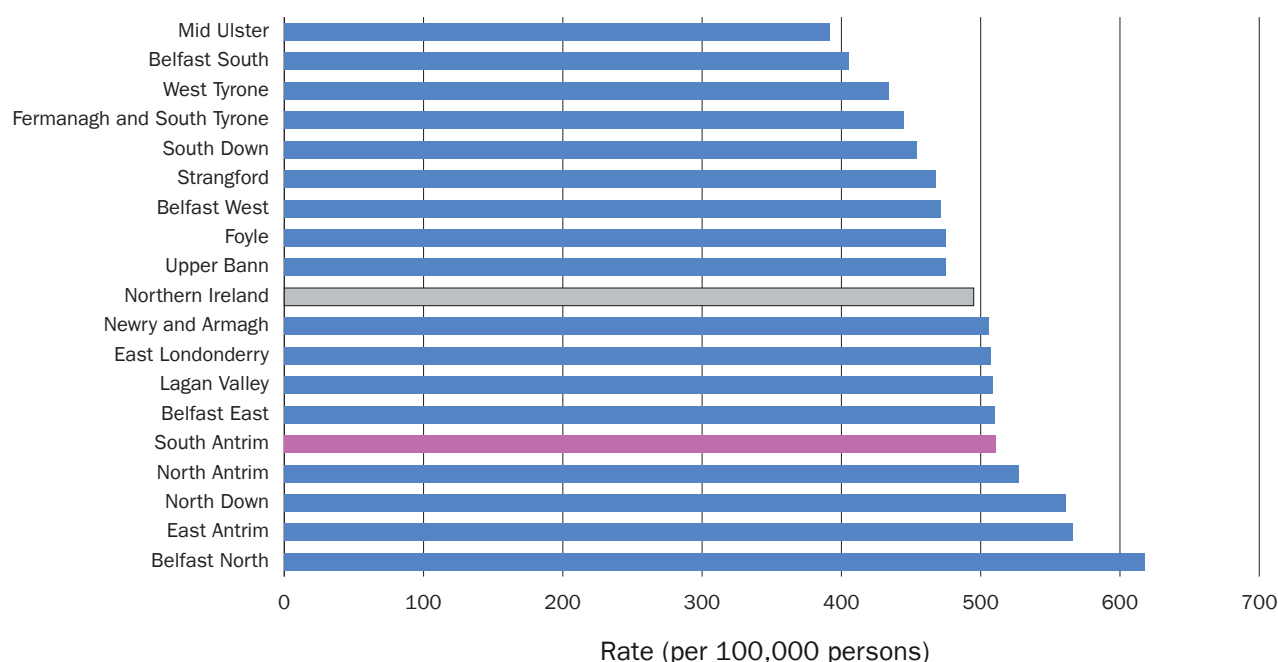
Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2012, there were 511 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in South Antrim. This equates to a rate of 511 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis was higher for South Antrim than the Northern Ireland rate of 495 per 100,000 persons.

South Antrim had the 5th highest new cancer incidence rate per 100,000 persons.

Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) per 100,000 persons, 2012



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	510	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	445	15	North Down	561	3
Belfast North	618	1	Foyle	475	Joint 11	South Antrim	511	5
Belfast South	405	17	Lagan Valley	509	7	South Down	454	14
Belfast West	471	12	Mid Ulster	392	18	Strangford	468	13
East Antrim	566	2	Newry and Armagh	506	9	Upper Bann	475	Joint 11
East Londonderry	507	8	North Antrim	527	4	West Tyrone	434	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

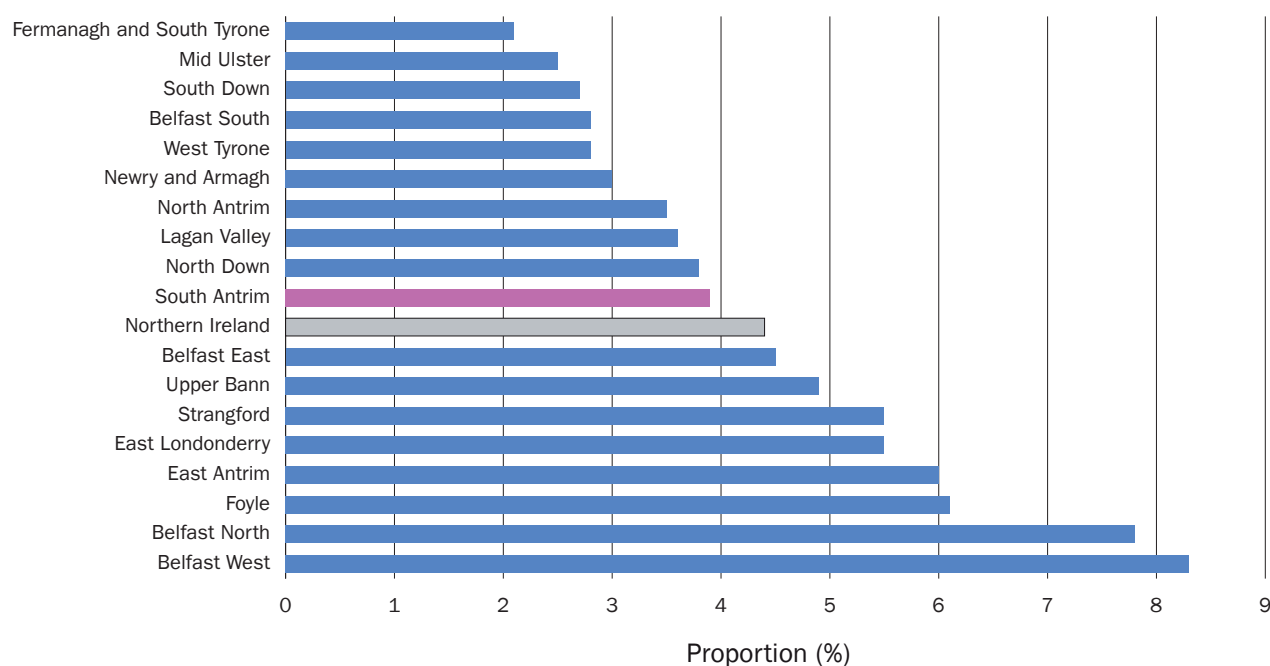
Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2012, there were 55 births to teenage mothers in South Antrim. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 3.9% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

A lower proportion of births were to teenage mothers in South Antrim in 2012 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

The Constituency of South Antrim had the 9th highest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers.

Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.5	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.1	18	North Down	3.8	10
Belfast North	7.8	2	Foyle	6.1	3	South Antrim	3.9	9
Belfast South	2.8	Joint 14	Lagan Valley	3.6	11	South Down	2.7	16
Belfast West	8.3	1	Mid Ulster	2.5	17	Strangford	5.5	Joint 5
East Antrim	6.0	4	Newry and Armagh	3.0	13	Upper Bann	4.9	7
East Londonderry	5.5	Joint 5	North Antrim	3.5	12	West Tyrone	2.8	Joint 14

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2014, the greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were higher in South Antrim than the Northern Ireland average, were for obesity, hypothyroid and asthma.

The greatest difference, where the prevalence rate per 1,000 patients was lower in South Antrim than the Northern Ireland average, was for hypertension.

Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2014

	South Antrim Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	3,176	38	74,568	39
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	592	7	14,683	8
Patients on the Stroke Register	1,395	17	34,467	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	10,515	125	250,718	130
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	1,454	17	35,663	19
Patients on the Hypothyroid Register	3,382	40	71,719	37
Patients on the Cancer Register	1,585	19	36,735	19
Patients on the Mental Health Register	695	8	16,401	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	5,228	62	116,204	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	606	7	12,811	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	1,200	14	29,041	15
Patients on the Peripheral Arterial Disease Register	574	7	13,786	7
Patients on the Obesity Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	8,054	122	172,859	112
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 17+ years)	3,608	56	81,867	54
Patients on the Epilepsy Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	632	10	15,378	10
Patients on the Chronic Kidney Disease Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	3,186	50	72,302	49
Patients on the Learning Disabilities Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	493	8	10,231	7
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 50+ years)	152	6	3,400	5
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	567	9	11,559	8

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Payment Calculation and Analysis System, DHSSPS)

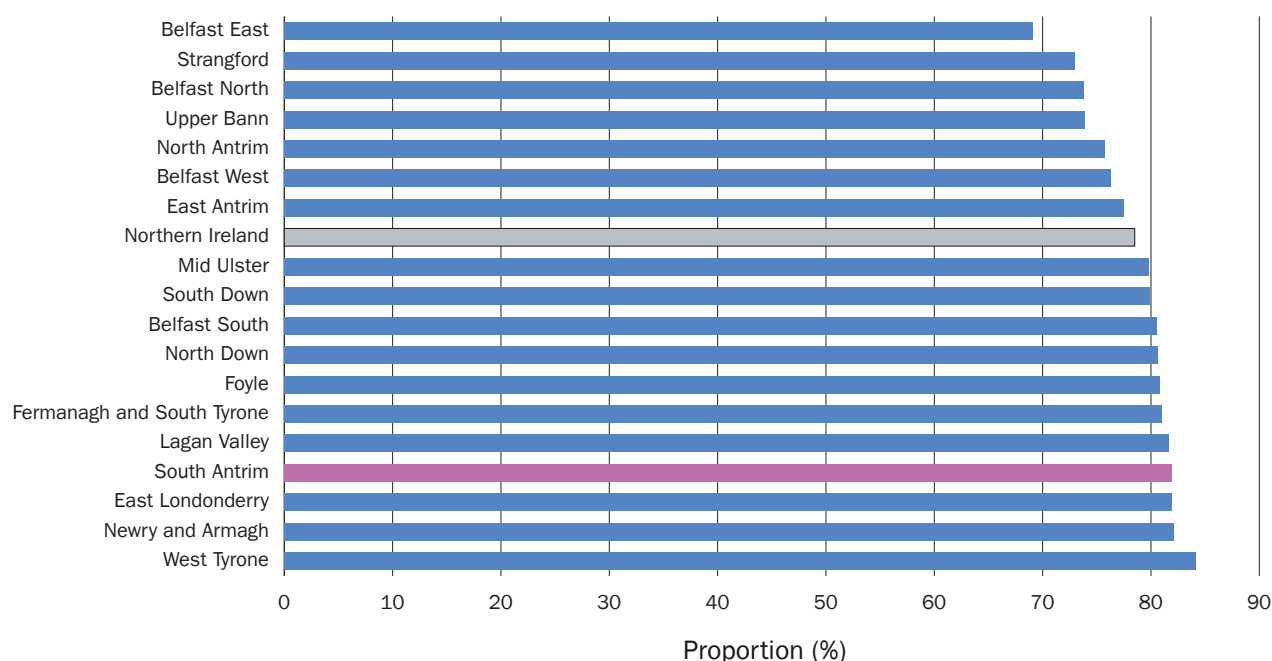
Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2012/13, 1,268 young people left post primary education in South Antrim. Of these, 1,038 (81.9%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 818 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths (or 64.5% of all school leavers) and 6 (0.5%) left school with no GCSEs. In total, 662¹ (52.2%) achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

A higher proportion of South Antrim pupils left post primary school with at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 78.5%.

South Antrim had the joint 3rd highest proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent.

Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	69.1	18	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	81.0	6	North Down	80.6	8
Belfast North	73.8	16	Foyle	80.8	7	South Antrim	81.9	Joint 3
Belfast South	80.5	9	Lagan Valley	81.6	5	South Down	79.9	10
Belfast West	76.3	13	Mid Ulster	79.8	11	Strangford	73.0	17
East Antrim	77.5	12	Newry and Armagh	82.1	2	Upper Bann	73.9	15
East Londonderry	81.9	Joint 3	North Antrim	75.7	14	West Tyrone	84.1	1

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

¹ Please note that these pupils may also be included in the number achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent

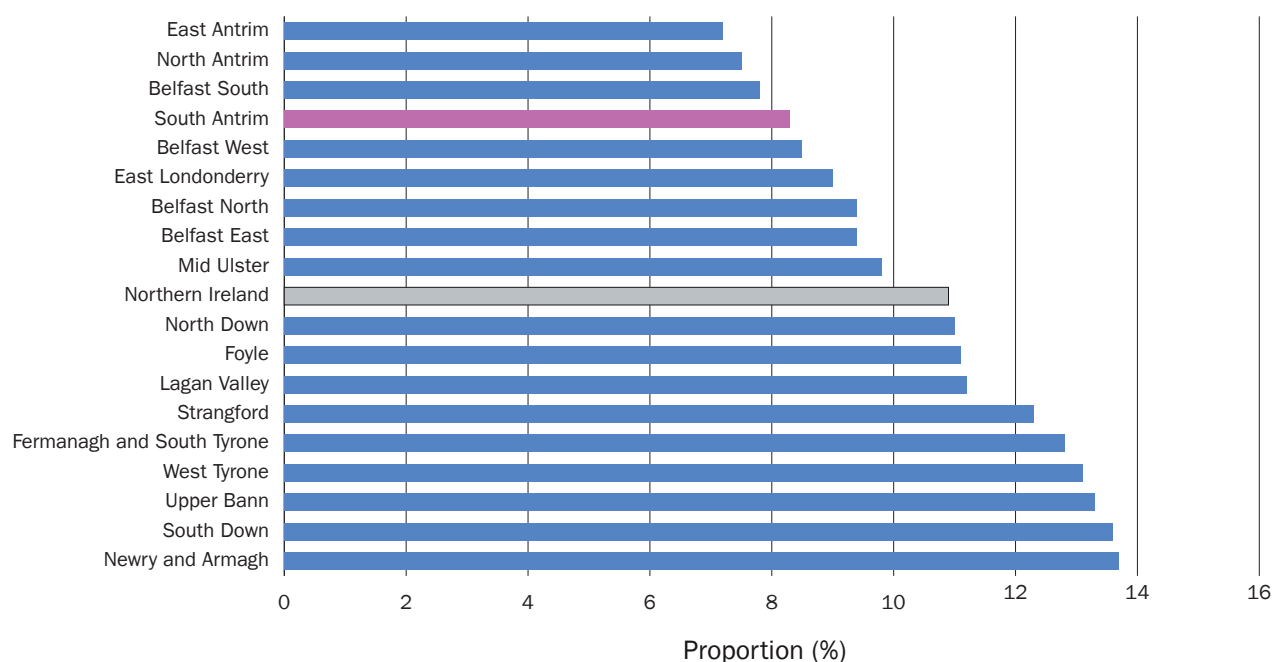
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2012/13, there were 6,500 students from South Antrim enrolled in further education. This equates to 8.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

A lower proportion of South Antrim constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in further education in 2012/13 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.9%.

South Antrim had the 4th lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.4	Joint 11	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	12.8	5	North Down	11.0	9
Belfast North	9.4	Joint 11	Foyle	11.1	8	South Antrim	8.3	15
Belfast South	7.8	16	Lagan Valley	11.2	7	South Down	13.6	2
Belfast West	8.5	14	Mid Ulster	9.8	10	Strangford	12.3	6
East Antrim	7.2	18	Newry and Armagh	13.7	1	Upper Bann	13.3	3
East Londonderry	9.0	13	North Antrim	7.5	17	West Tyrone	13.1	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Employment and Learning)

Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

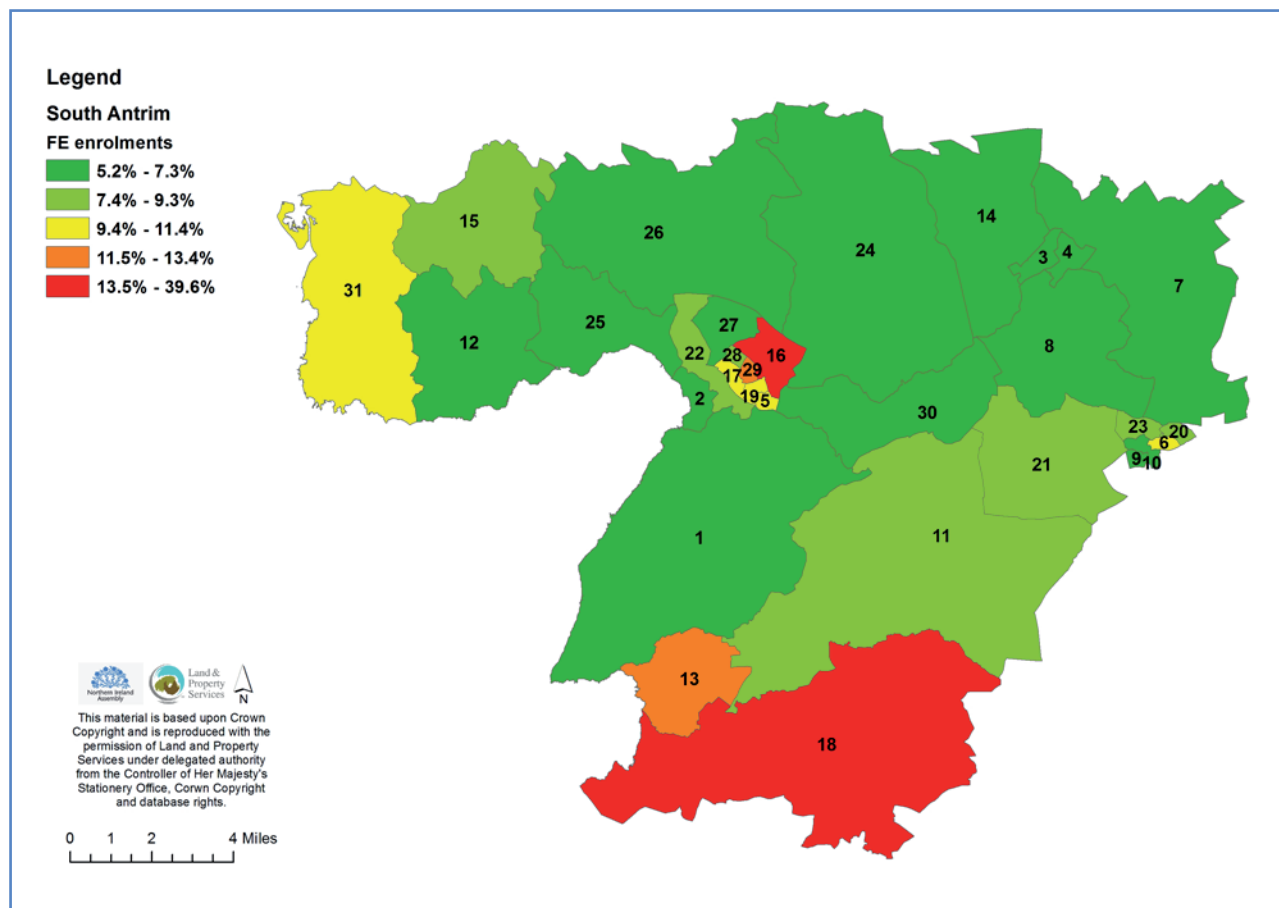
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Glenavy (16.2%, 710 enrolments), Farranshane (13.5%, 175 enrolments) and Crumlin (12.2 %, 410 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Carnmoney (5.2%, 110 enrolments), Ballynure (5.2%, 135 enrolments) and Ballyclare South (5.3%, 150 enrolments).

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Aldergrove	235	6.7	Fountain Hill	195	11.4
Balloo	105	7.0	Glenavy	710	16.2
Ballyclare North	215	7.0	Greystone	170	11.1
Ballyclare South	150	5.3	Hawthorne	160	8.7
Ballycraigy	135	9.4	Mallusk	520	7.9
Ballyduff	225	10.2	Massereene	360	8.6
Ballynure	135	5.2	Mossley	215	9.1
Ballyrobert	200	5.9	Parkgate	130	5.8
Burnthill	130	6.4	Randalstown	175	6.8
Carmmoney	110	5.2	Shilvodan	130	7.0
Clady	185	7.6	Springfarm	250	7.3
Cranfield	150	7.2	Steeple	110	7.7
Crumlin	410	12.2	Stiles	185	11.5
Doagh	180	6.2	Templepatrick	110	5.4
Drumanaway	130	7.6	Toome	215	10.4
Farranshane	175	13.5			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Employment and Learning)

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13



1	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carnmoney	26	Shilvoda
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
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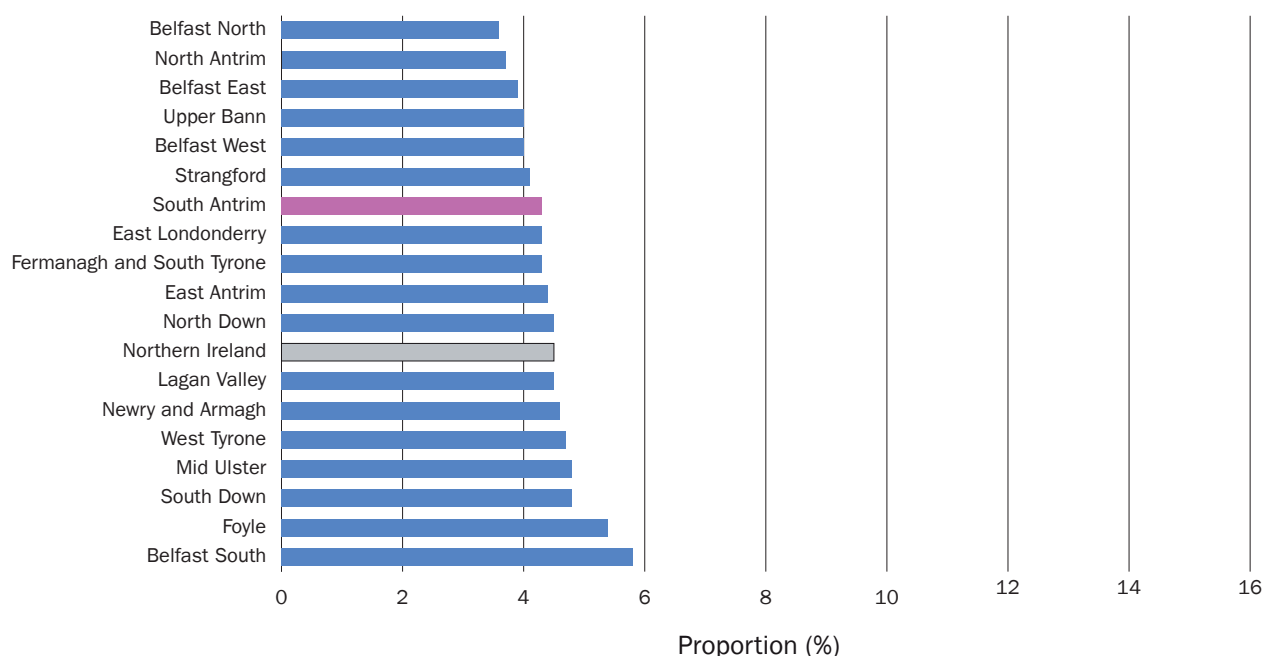
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2012/13, there were 3,330 students from South Antrim enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 4.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

A lower proportion of South Antrim constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education institutions in 2012/13 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.5%.

South Antrim had the 7th lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland.

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.9	16	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.3	Joint 10	North Down	4.5	Joint 7
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.4	2	South Antrim	4.3	Joint 10
Belfast South	5.8	1	Lagan Valley	4.5	Joint 7	South Down	4.8	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.0	Joint 14	Mid Ulster	4.8	Joint 3	Strangford	4.1	13
East Antrim	4.4	9	Newry and Armagh	4.6	6	Upper Bann	4.0	Joint 14
East Londonderry	4.3	Joint 10	North Antrim	3.7	17	West Tyrone	4.7	5

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Employment and Learning)

Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

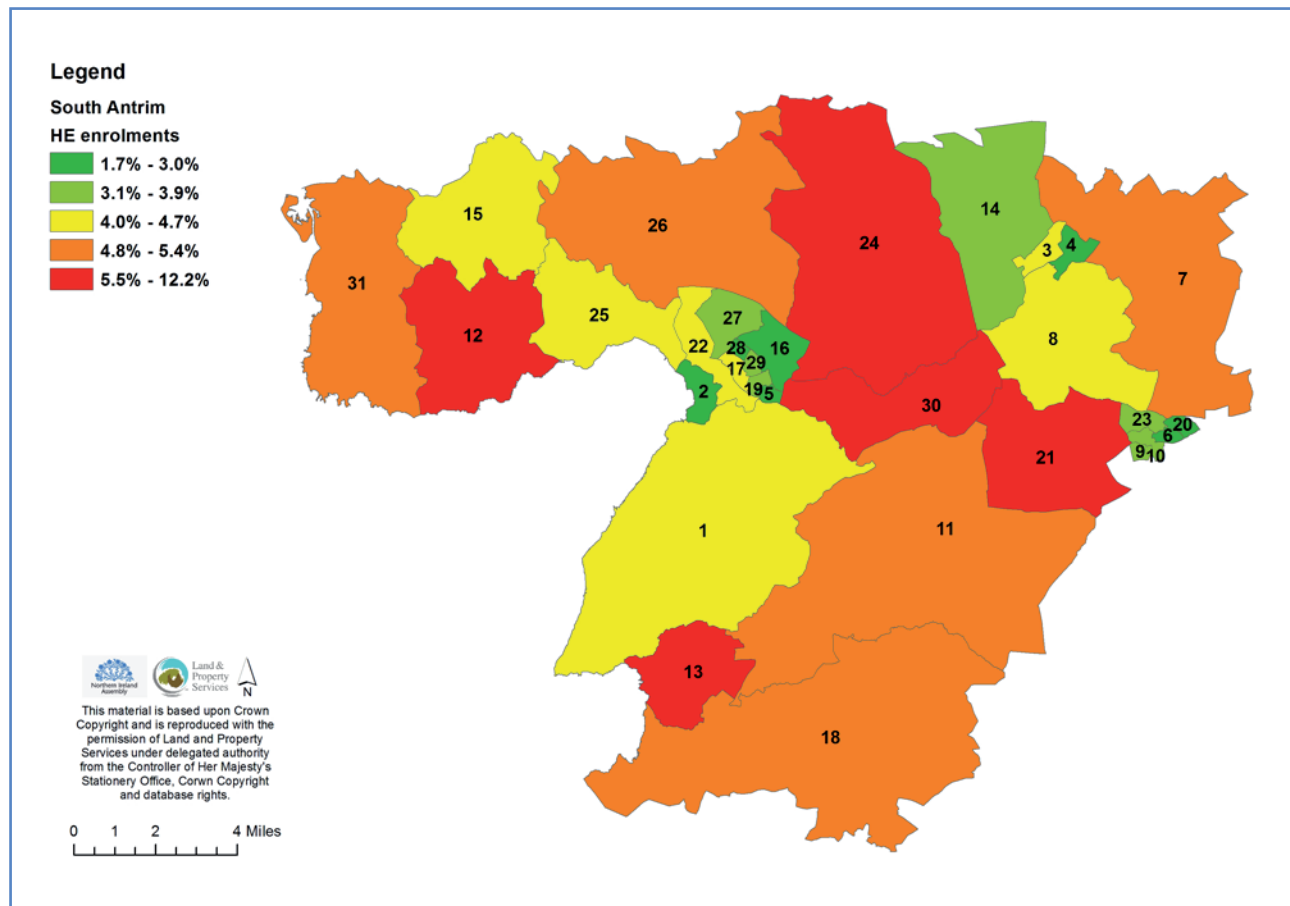
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Crumlin (6.0%, 200 enrolments), Parkgate (5.8%, 130 enrolments) and Cranfield (5.7%, 120 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Ballycraigy (1.7%, 25 enrolments), Steeple (1.7%, 25 enrolments) and Farranshane (2.3%, 30 enrolments).

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Aldergrove	165	4.7	Fountain Hill	70	4.1
Balloo	35	2.3	Glenavy	225	5.1
Ballyclare North	125	4.0	Greystone	50	3.3
Ballyclare South	85	3.0	Hawthorne	45	2.4
Ballycraigy	25	1.7	Mallusk	375	5.7
Ballyduff	55	2.5	Massereene	170	4.1
Ballynure	135	5.2	Mossley	85	3.6
Ballyrobert	145	4.2	Parkgate	130	5.8
Burnthill	75	3.7	Randalstown	110	4.3
Carnmoney	70	3.3	Shilvodan	100	5.4
Clady	125	5.1	Springfarm	115	3.4
Cranfield	120	5.7	Steeple	25	1.7
Crumlin	200	6.0	Stiles	60	3.7
Doagh	100	3.4	Templepatrick	115	5.7
Drumanaway	70	4.1	Toome	105	5.1
Farranshane	30	2.3			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Employment and Learning)

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13



1	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carnmoney	26	Shilvodan
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

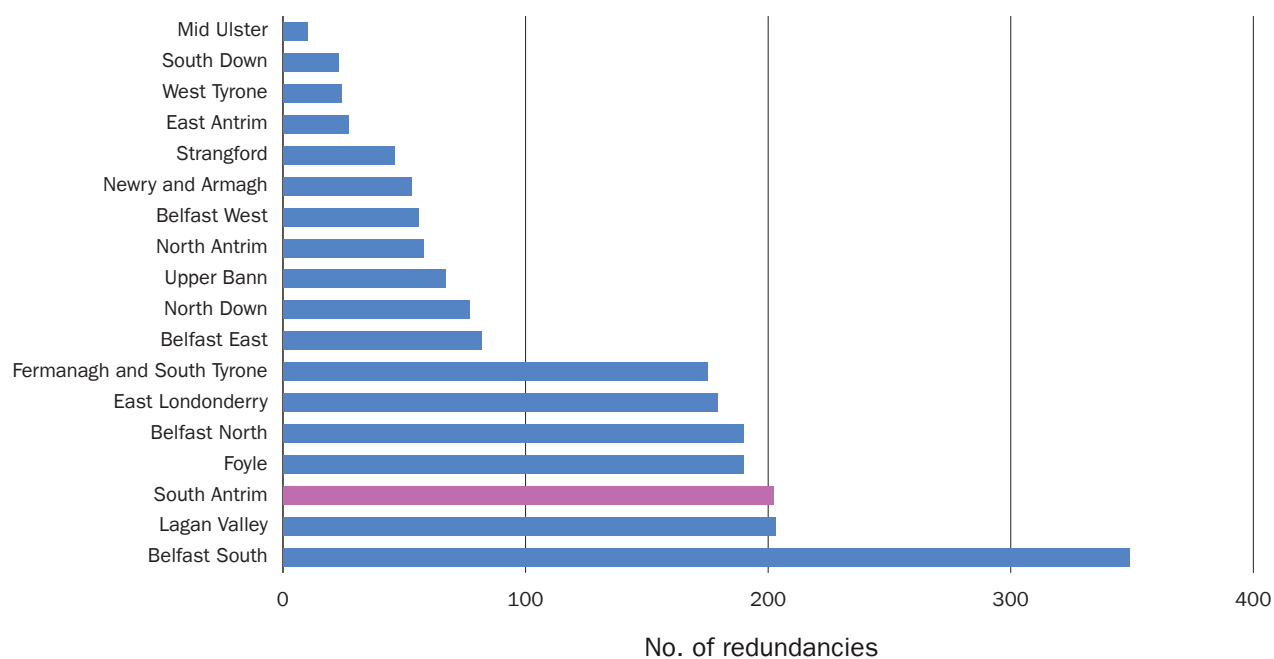
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2013, there were 202 confirmed redundancies in South Antrim.

This represents 10.0% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2013.

South Antrim had the 3rd highest number of redundancies in 2013.

Number of confirmed redundancies, 2013



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	82	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	175	7	North Down	77	9
Belfast North	190	Joint 4	Foyle	190	Joint 4	South Antrim	202	3
Belfast South	349	1	Lagan Valley	203	2	South Down	23	17
Belfast West	56	12	Mid Ulster	10	18	Strangford	46	14
East Antrim	27	15	Newry and Armagh	53	13	Upper Bann	67	10
East Londonderry	179	6	North Antrim	58	11	West Tyrone	24	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS

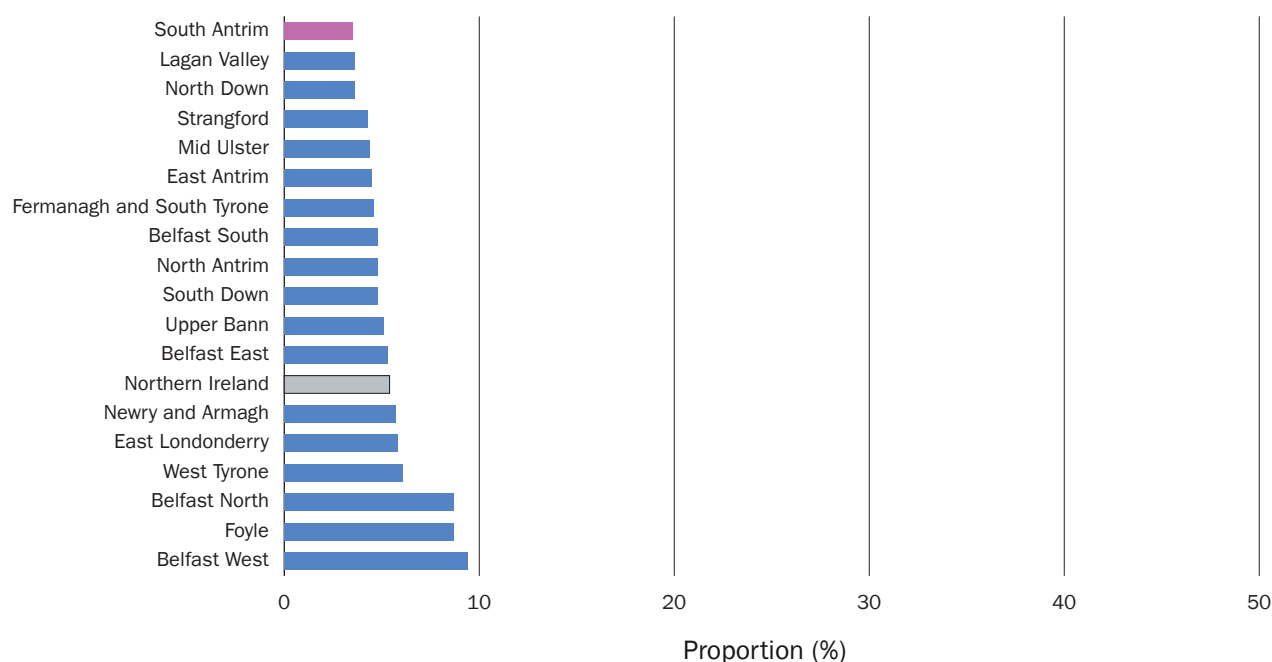
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2013, there were 2,245 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in South Antrim. This equates to 3.5% of all working age people in the Constituency.

A lower proportion of working age people in South Antrim claimed unemployment-related benefits when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.4%.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the lowest unemployment claimant count.

Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.3	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.6	12	North Down	3.6	Joint 16
Belfast North	8.7	Joint 2	Foyle	8.7	Joint 2	South Antrim	3.5	18
Belfast South	4.8	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	3.6	Joint 16	South Down	4.8	Joint 9
Belfast West	9.4	1	Mid Ulster	4.4	14	Strangford	4.3	15
East Antrim	4.5	13	Newry and Armagh	5.7	6	Upper Bann	5.1	8
East Londonderry	5.8	5	North Antrim	4.8	Joint 9	West Tyrone	6.1	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Ballycraigy (6.9%, 75 claimants), Fountain Hill (6.9%, 90 claimants) and Farranshane (6.4%, 72 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Aldergrove (1.1%, 46 claimants), Parkgate (1.6%, 29 claimants) and Templepatrick (1.8%, 27 claimants).

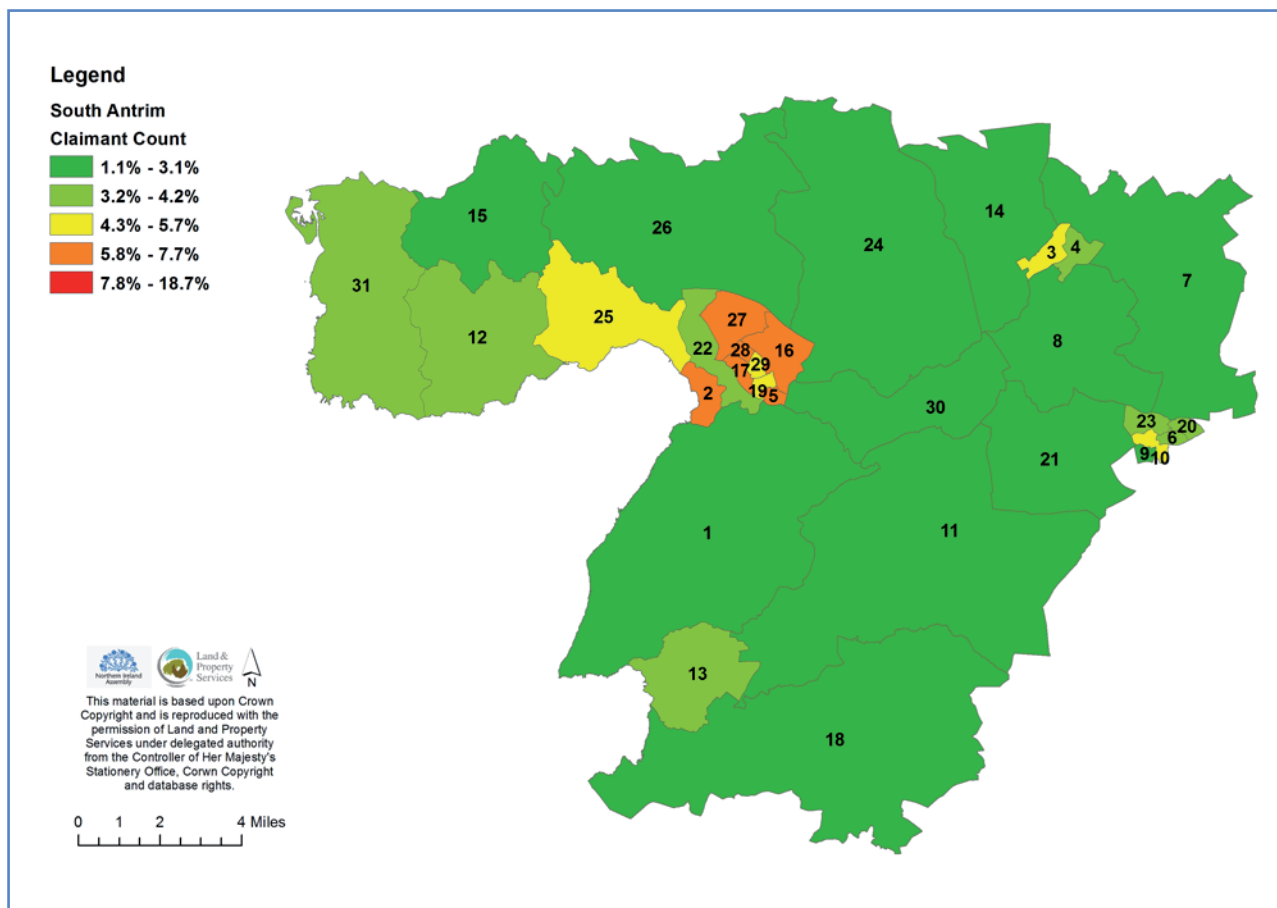
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2013

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Aldergrove	46	1.1	Fountain Hill	90	6.9
Balloo	65	6.2	Glenavy	100	3.0
Ballyclare North	132	5.4	Greystone	67	5.0
Ballyclare South	89	4.0	Hawthorne	61	4.2
Ballycraigy	75	6.9	Mallusk	129	2.5
Ballyduff	63	3.3	Massereene	101	3.2
Ballynure	37	1.8	Mossley	78	4.1
Ballyrobert	51	1.8	Parkgate	29	1.6
Burnthill	48	2.9	Randalstown	107	5.1
Carnmoney	82	5.2	Shilvodan	32	2.1
Clady	48	2.5	Springfarm	133	6.0
Cranfield	58	3.2	Steeple	69	6.4
Crumlin	112	4.0	Stiles	82	5.5
Doagh	58	2.4	Templepatrick	27	1.8
Drumanaway	39	2.8	Toome	68	3.8
Farranshane	72	6.4			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

¹ The working age population refers to men and women aged 16 to 64.

Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2013



1	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carnmoney	26	Shilvodan
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

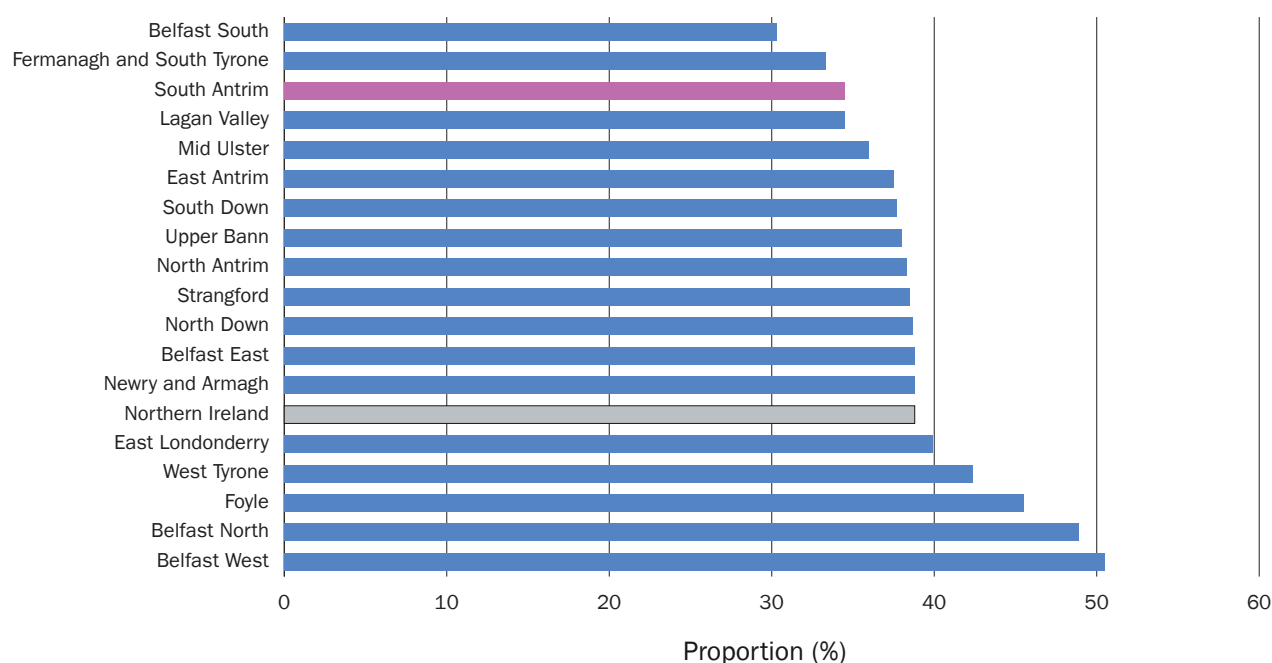
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2014, 27,020 people in South Antrim claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 34.5% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in South Antrim claimed at least one benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 38.8%.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the joint 3rd lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at April 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	38.8	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	33.3	17	North Down	38.7	8
Belfast North	48.9	2	Foyle	45.5	3	South Antrim	34.5	Joint 15
Belfast South	30.3	18	Lagan Valley	34.5	Joint 15	South Down	37.7	12
Belfast West	50.5	1	Mid Ulster	36.0	14	Strangford	38.5	9
East Antrim	37.5	13	Newry and Armagh	38.8	Joint 6	Upper Bann	38.0	11
East Londonderry	39.9	5	North Antrim	38.3	10	West Tyrone	42.4	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Social Security Benefits data, DSD)

Low income – People claiming benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming at least one benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Carnmoney (51.1%, 1,080 claimants), Ballycraigy (49.3%, 710 claimants) and Hawthorne (48.8%, 900 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Mallusk (20.5%, 1,360 claimants), Aldergrove (25.3%, 880 claimants) and Glenavy (27.6%, 1,210 claimants).

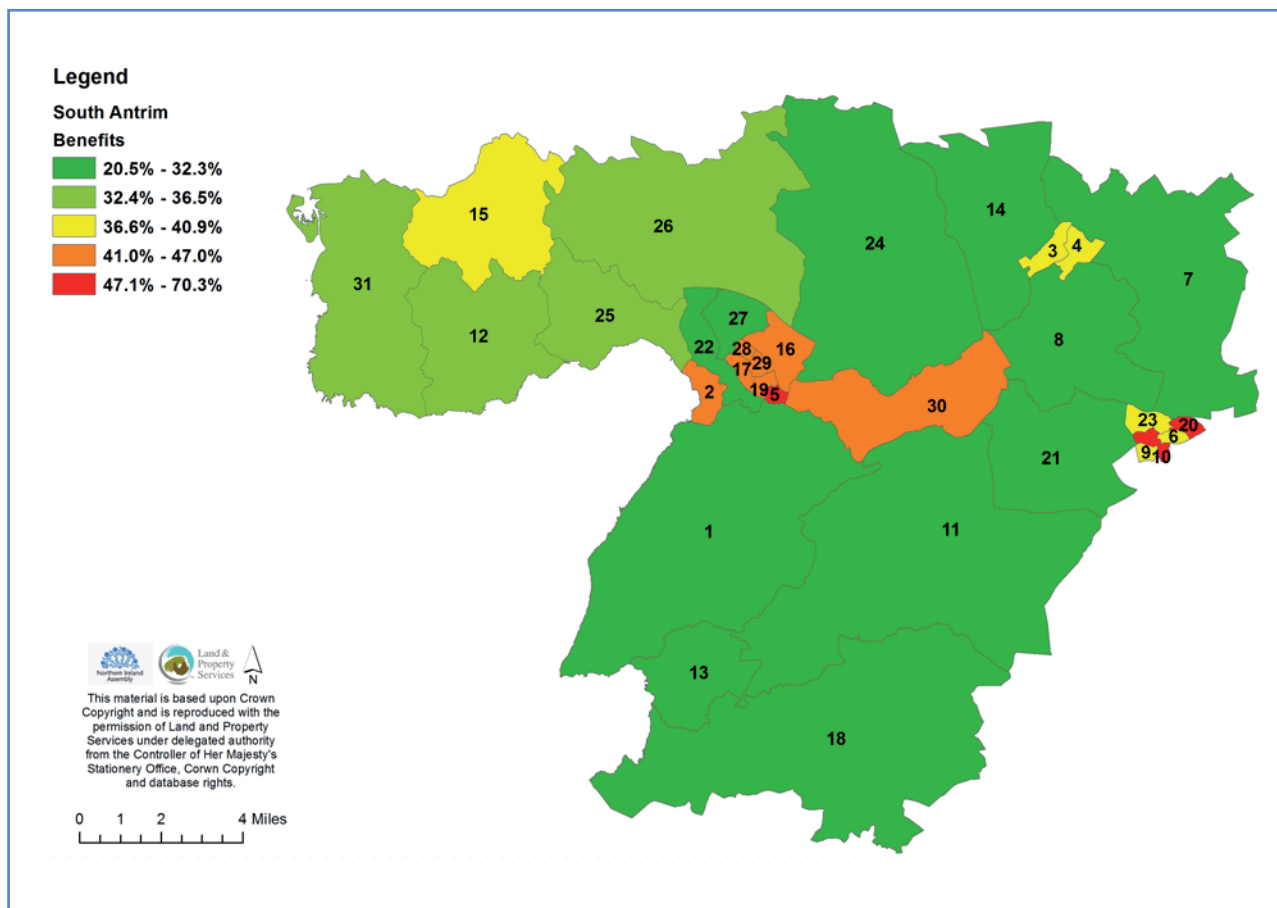
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2014¹

Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Aldergrove	880	25.3	Fountain Hill	760	44.6
Balloo	700	47.0	Glenavy	1,210	27.6
Ballyclare North	1,190	38.5	Greystone	710	46.5
Ballyclare South	1,100	38.8	Hawthorne	900	48.8
Ballycraigy	710	49.3	Mallusk	1,360	20.5
Ballyduff	870	39.5	Massereene	1,270	30.4
Ballynure	780	30.3	Mossley	940	39.9
Ballyrobert	1,070	31.4	Parkgate	630	28.1
Burnthill	820	40.4	Randalstown	890	34.6
Carmmoney	1,080	51.1	Shilvodan	670	36.1
Clady	740	30.3	Springfarm	1,020	29.9
Cranfield	710	34.0	Steeple	660	46.1
Crumlin	1,050	31.3	Stiles	670	41.7
Doagh	880	30.1	Templepatrick	850	41.9
Drumanaway	630	36.7	Toome	700	33.9
Farranshane	610	47.0			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Social Security Benefits data, DSD)

¹ Main benefits for working age claimants are Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disability Allowance. Pension Credit for males aged 60 - 64. The main benefits for pensionable age claimants are Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disability Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Retirement Pension, Carer's Allowance, Widow's Benefit and Pension Credit.

**Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level,
as at April 2014**



1	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carnmoney	26	Shilvodan
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

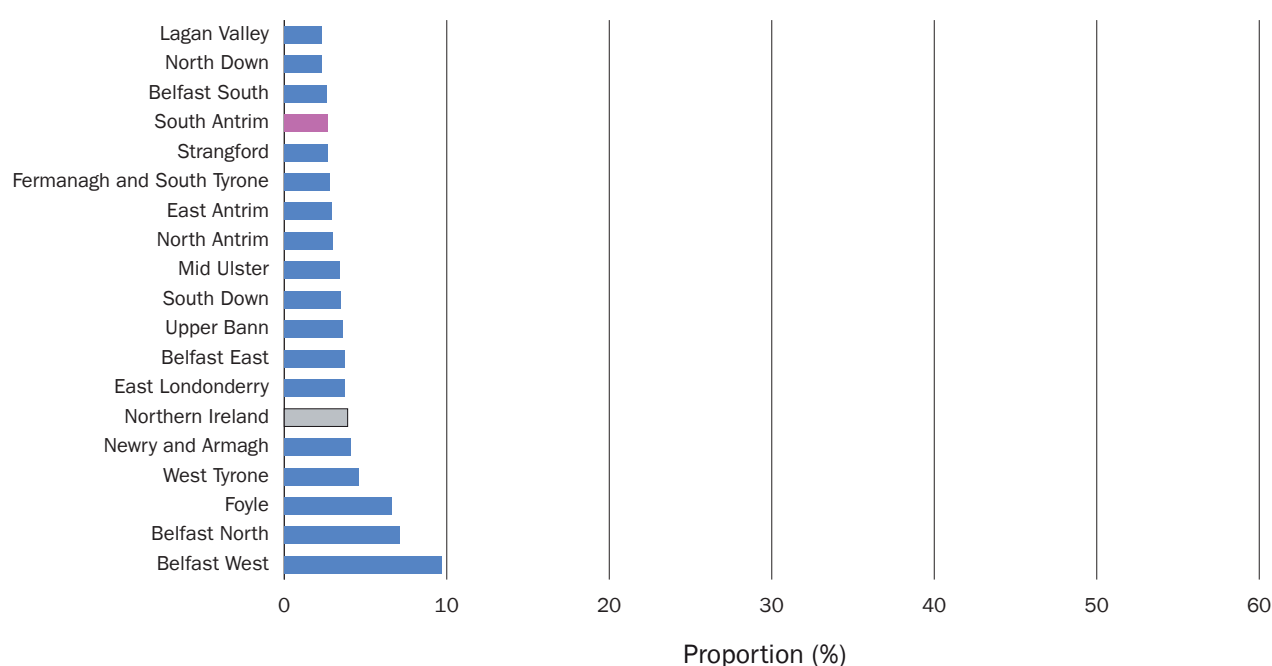
Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2014, there were 1,760 people in South Antrim claiming income support, of whom 1,710 were of working age. This equates to 2.7% of working age people claiming the benefit.

A lower proportion of working age people living in South Antrim claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.9%.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the joint 4th lowest proportion of working age people claiming income support.

Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.7	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.8	13	North Down	2.3	Joint 17
Belfast North	7.1	2	Foyle	6.6	3	South Antrim	2.7	Joint 14
Belfast South	2.6	16	Lagan Valley	2.3	Joint 17	South Down	3.5	9
Belfast West	9.7	1	Mid Ulster	3.4	10	Strangford	2.7	Joint 14
East Antrim	2.9	12	Newry and Armagh	4.1	5	Upper Bann	3.6	8
East Londonderry	3.7	Joint 6	North Antrim	3	11	West Tyrone	4.6	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Social Security Benefits data, DSD)

Low income – People claiming income support at ward level

The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Farranshane (6.7%, 70 claimants), Ballycraigy (6.2%, 70 claimants) and Greystone (5.9%, 70 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Parkgate (0.5%, 10 claimants), Ballynure (1.0%, 20 claimants) and Aldergrove (1.0%, 30 claimants).

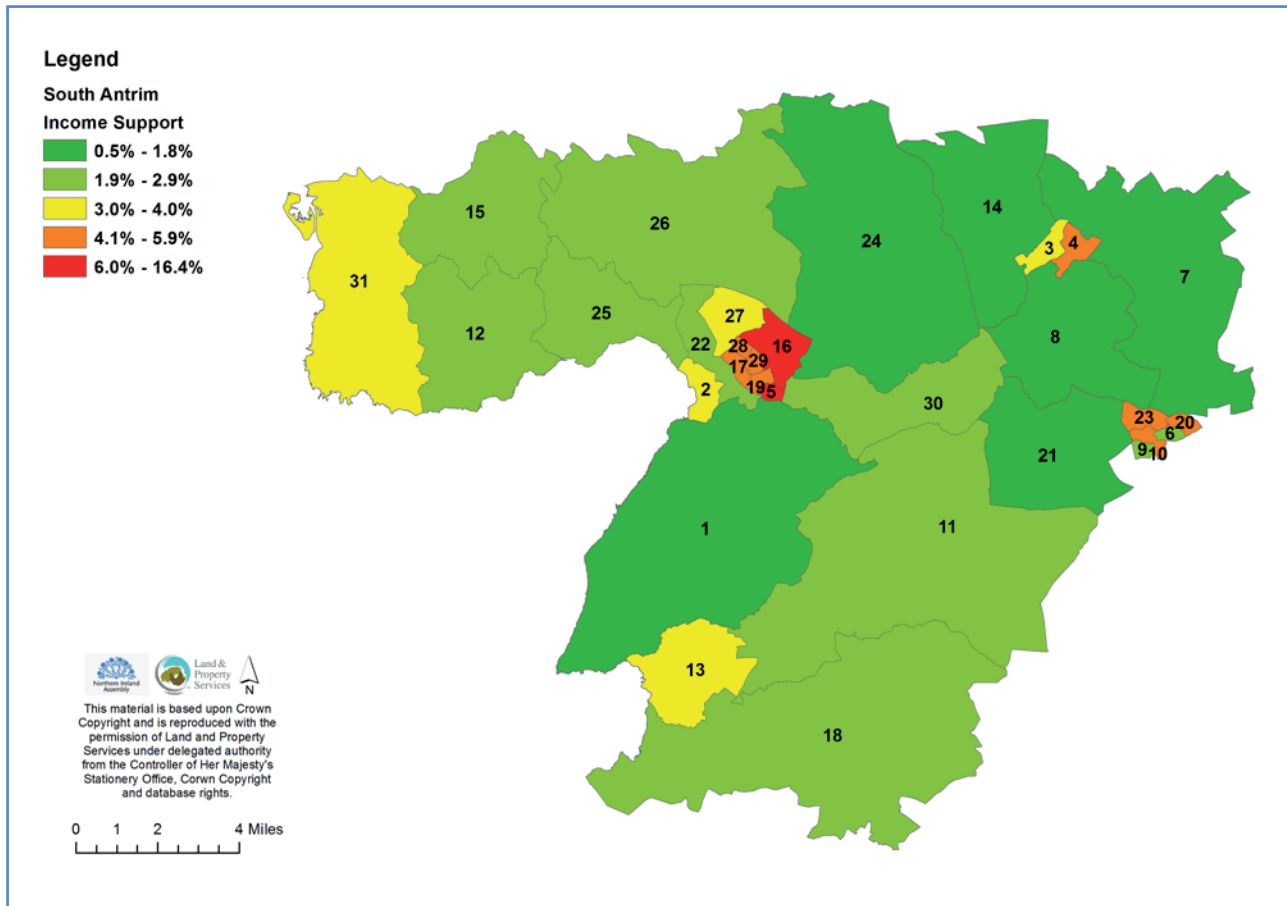
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2014¹

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Aldergrove	30	1.0	Fountain Hill	70	5.4
Balloo	40	3.6	Glenavy	70	1.9
Ballyclare North	100	4.0	Greystone	70	5.9
Ballyclare South	100	4.4	Hawthorne	60	4.5
Ballycraigy	70	6.2	Mallusk	70	1.2
Ballyduff	40	2.3	Massereene	90	2.6
Ballynure	20	1.0	Mossley	100	5.1
Ballyrobert	30	1.1	Parkgate	10	0.5
Burnthill	30	2.0	Randalstown	60	2.9
Carnmoney	60	4.2	Shilvodan	30	2.0
Clady	40	2.0	Springfarm	90	3.0
Cranfield	40	2.4	Steeple	50	4.4
Crumlin	90	3.1	Stiles	70	5.2
Doagh	40	1.7	Templepatrick	30	2.2
Drumanaway	40	2.9	Toome	70	4.0
Farranshane	70	6.7			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Social Security Benefits data, DSD)

¹ Working age calculation based on 2013 mid-year population estimates (aged 16-64)

Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2014



1	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carnmoney	26	Shilvodan
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

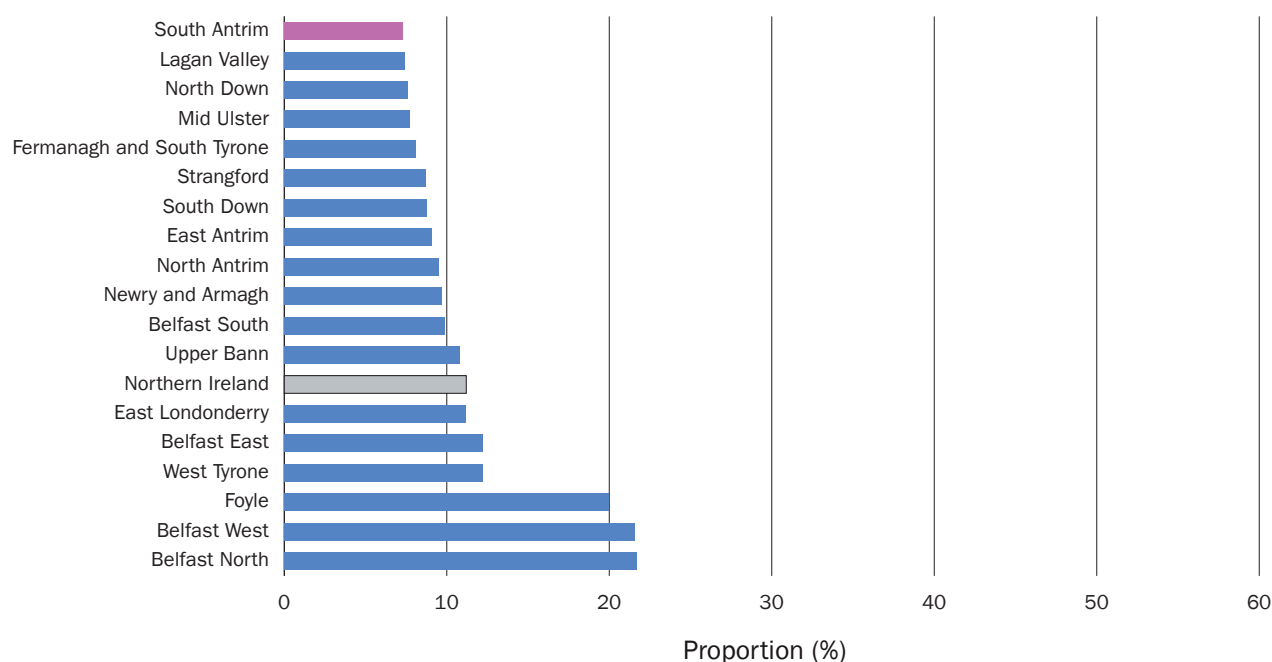
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2014, there were 5,730 people in South Antrim claiming housing benefit. This equates to 7.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in South Antrim claimed housing benefit in 2014 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.2%.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the lowest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	12.2	Joint 4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.1	14	North Down	7.6	16
Belfast North	21.7	1	Foyle	20.0	3	South Antrim	7.3	18
Belfast South	9.9	8	Lagan Valley	7.4	17	South Down	8.8	12
Belfast West	21.6	2	Mid Ulster	7.7	15	Strangford	8.7	13
East Antrim	9.1	11	Newry and Armagh	9.7	9	Upper Bann	10.8	7
East Londonderry	11.2	6	North Antrim	9.5	10	West Tyrone	12.2	Joint 4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Housing Benefit data, Northern Ireland Housing Executive, aggregated by DSD)

Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

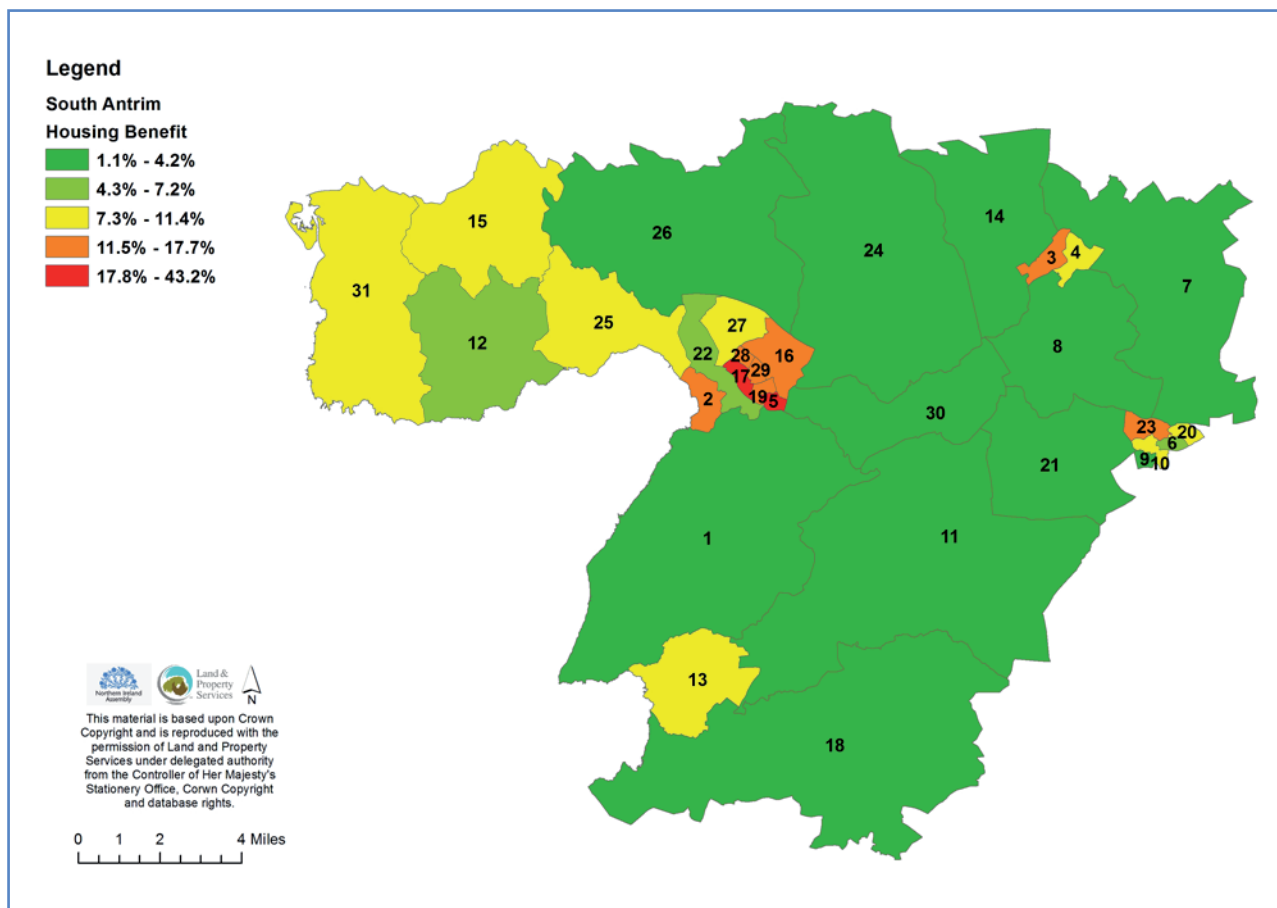
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballycraigy (20.1%, 290 claimants), Fountain Hill (18.2%, 310 claimants) and Farranshane (17.7%, 230 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Shilvodan (1.1%, 20 claimants), Aldergrove (2.0%, 70 claimants) and Clady (2.0%, 50 claimants).

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2014

Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Aldergrove	70	2.0	Fountain Hill	310	18.2
Balloo	210	14.1	Glenavy	120	2.7
Ballyclare North	390	12.6	Greystone	230	15.1
Ballyclare South	300	10.6	Hawthorne	200	10.8
Ballycraigy	290	20.1	Mallusk	180	2.7
Ballyduff	130	5.9	Massereene	280	6.7
Ballynure	70	2.7	Mossley	340	14.4
Ballyrobert	70	2.1	Parkgate	50	2.2
Burnthill	60	3.0	Randalstown	230	9.0
Carnmoney	240	11.4	Shilvodan	20	1.1
Clady	50	2.0	Springfarm	380	11.1
Cranfield	100	4.8	Steeple	250	17.5
Crumlin	270	8.0	Stiles	210	13.1
Doagh	120	4.1	Templepatrick	50	2.5
Drumanaway	130	7.6	Toome	150	7.3
Farranshane	230	17.7			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Housing Benefit data, Northern Ireland Housing Executive, aggregated by DSD)

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2014



1	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carnmoney	26	Shilvodan
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

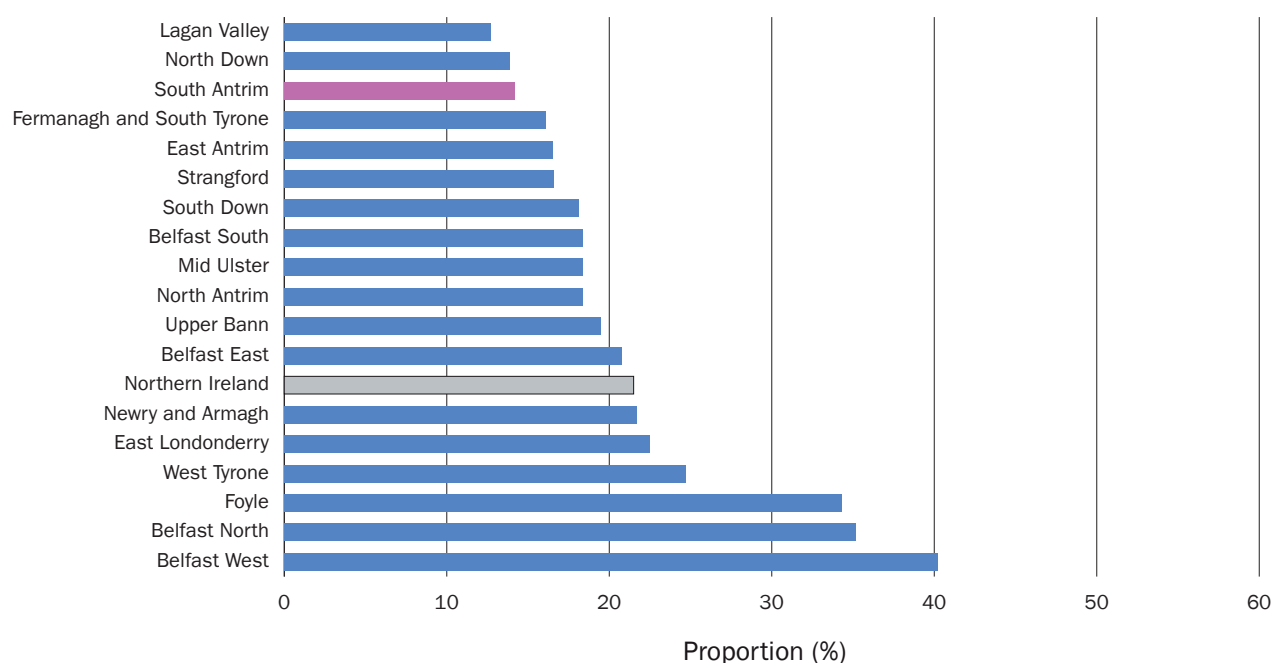
Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2012, there were 3,105 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families¹ in South Antrim. This equates to 14.2% of all children in the area.

A lower proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in low income families in South Antrim when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 21.5%.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 3rd lowest proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families.

Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families, as at August 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	20.8	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	16.1	15	North Down	13.9	17
Belfast North	35.2	2	Foyle	34.3	3	South Antrim	14.2	16
Belfast South	18.4	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	12.7	18	South Down	18.1	12
Belfast West	40.2	1	Mid Ulster	18.4	Joint 9	Strangford	16.6	13
East Antrim	16.5	14	Newry and Armagh	21.7	6	Upper Bann	19.5	8
East Londonderry	22.5	5	North Antrim	18.4	Joint 9	West Tyrone	24.7	4

Source: NINIS (Child Poverty Unit, Department for Work and Pension)

¹ Children in low income families refers to the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA.

Low income – Children living in low income families at ward level

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of Greystone (37.5%), Mossley (34.7%) and Fountain Hill (34.6%). The lowest proportions were found in Aldergrove (5.2%), Ballynure (5.3%) and Parkgate (5.7%).

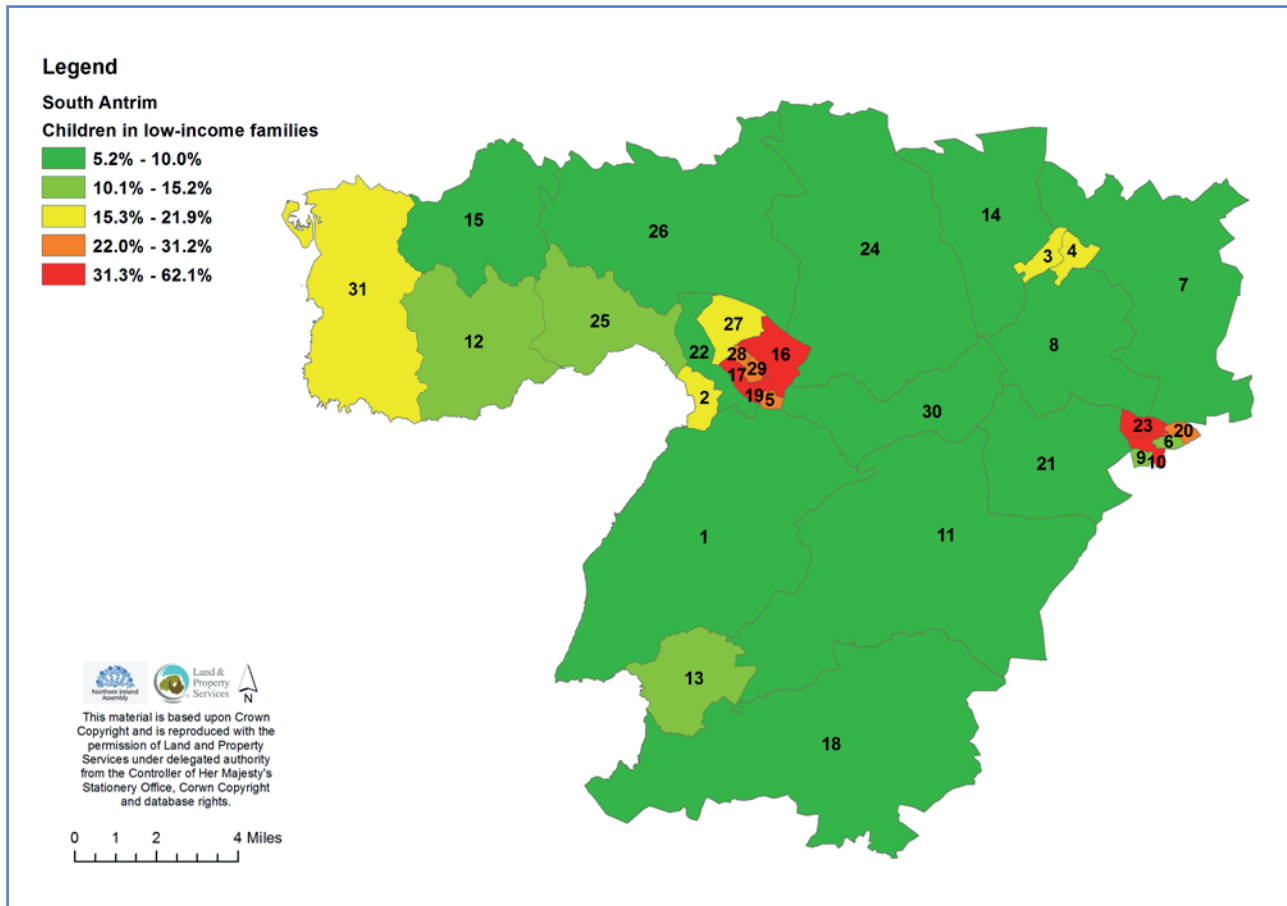
Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2012

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) ¹	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Aldergrove	5.2	Fountain Hill	34.6
Balloo	18.4	Glenavy	8.9
Ballyclare North	20.9	Greystone	37.5
Ballyclare South	17.1	Hawthorne	25.6
Ballycraigy	28.9	Mallusk	6.0
Ballyduff	13.9	Massereene	7.3
Ballynure	5.3	Mossley	34.7
Ballyrobert	9.3	Parkgate	5.7
Burnthill	11.6	Randalstown	14.6
Carnmoney	32.0	Shilvodan	9.0
Clady	8.3	Springfarm	16.1
Cranfield	10.4	Steeple	29.0
Crumlin	14.1	Stiles	27.3
Doagh	7.7	Templepatrick	7.5
Drumanaway	9.3	Toome	15.7
Farranshane	32.4		

Source: NINIS (Child Poverty Unit, Department for Work and Pension)

¹ Percentage of Children in Low-Income Families: Number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income, or in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2012



1	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carnmoney	26	Shilvodan
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

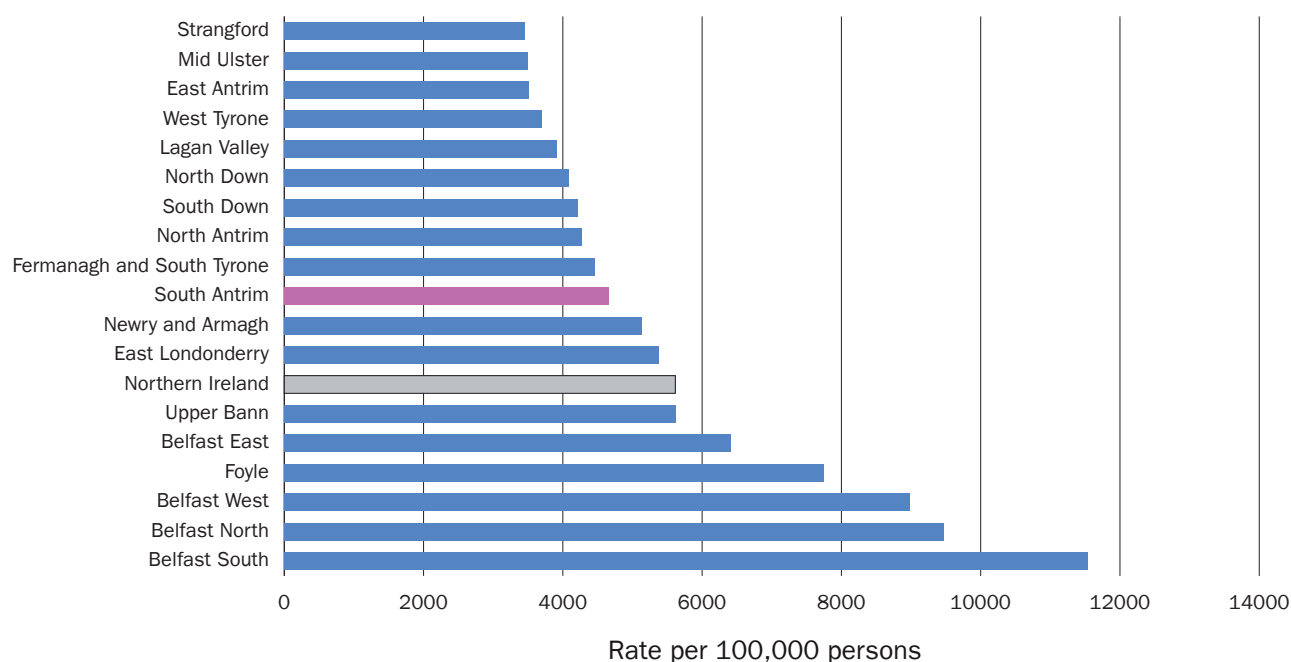
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2013/14, a total of 4,682 criminal offences were recorded in the South Antrim area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 4,665 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for South Antrim was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,615 per 100,000 persons.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 9th highest recorded crime rate.

Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2013/14



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,415	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,461	10	North Down	4,080	13
Belfast North	9,465	2	Foyle	7,742	4	South Antrim	4,665	9
Belfast South	11,536	1	Lagan Valley	3,920	14	South Down	4,219	12
Belfast West	8,976	3	Mid Ulster	3,492	17	Strangford	3,458	18
East Antrim	3,507	16	Newry and Armagh	5,131	8	Upper Bann	5,624	6
East Londonderry	5,372	7	North Antrim	4,265	11	West Tyrone	3,699	15

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Notifiable Offences Recorded, Police Service for Northern Ireland)

Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2013/14, rates of all types of crime examined were lower in South Antrim, with the exception of violence without injury, when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2013/14

	South Antrim		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	644	642	14,157	774
Violence without injury	1,177	1,173	18,246	997
Sexual offences	116	116	2,234	122
Robbery	19	19	958	52
Domestic burglary	267	266	5,753	314
Non-domestic burglary	162	161	3,314	181
Vehicle offences	199	198	5,609	307
Theft from the person	5	5	576	31
Bicycle theft	30	30	1,097	60
Shoplifting	181	180	6,372	348
All other theft offences	565	563	13,302	727
Criminal damage	876	873	19,889	1,087
Trafficking of drugs	37	37	968	53
Possession of drugs	158	157	3,764	206
Possession of weapons offences	33	33	727	40
Public order offences	54	54	1,536	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	87	87	2,415	132
Other fraud	72	72	1,829	100
Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	528	526	12,720	695
Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	3	3	179	10
Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	33	33	691	38
Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	39	39	961	53

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Notifiable Offences Recorded, PSNI)

Crime – Crime rate at ward level

The highest recorded crime rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Aldergrove (17,147), Farranshane (10,478) and Massereene (10,053). The lowest rates were recorded in Cranfield (1,362), Ballyrobert (1,866) and Shilvodan (1,869).

Crime rates per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate ¹	Violence against Person Rate ²	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate	Hate Crime Rate ³
Aldergrove	17,147	15,175	282	260	0
Balloo	4,553	1,594	285	1,195	57
Ballyclare North	2,233	888	127	507	0
Ballyclare South	5,251	1,201	112	1,117	28
Ballycraigy	5,196	1,106	663	1,437	55
Ballyduff	2,750	1,286	107	607	0
Ballynure	2,331	567	346	346	0
Ballyrobert	1,866	583	303	70	0
Burnthill	2,444	570	570	530	0
Carnmoney	3,653	1,088	700	894	78
Clady	4,103	673	641	577	96
Cranfield	1,362	368	37	331	37
Crumlin	4,147	1,353	458	851	65
Doagh	2,105	567	243	432	0
Drumanaway	2,795	792	326	932	326
Farranshane	10,478	1,999	1,757	3,937	0
Fountain Hill	5,464	1,931	895	1,366	47
Glenavy	2,728	729	441	457	51
Greystone	6,576	2,035	887	2,035	52
Hawthorne	3,063	1,441	270	631	90
Mallusk	3,184	819	478	478	34
Massereene	10,053	3,664	442	1,952	166
Mossley	2,500	1,182	203	236	34
Parkgate	2,727	850	496	283	0
Randalstown	4,569	1,833	481	1,112	240
Shilvodan	1,869	680	467	297	0
Springfarm	8,337	3,313	570	2,435	154
Steeple	5,008	1,926	220	2,091	881
Stiles	5,338	1,573	572	1,621	48
Templepatrick	3,661	1,123	624	458	125
Toome	2,747	1,355	220	476	37

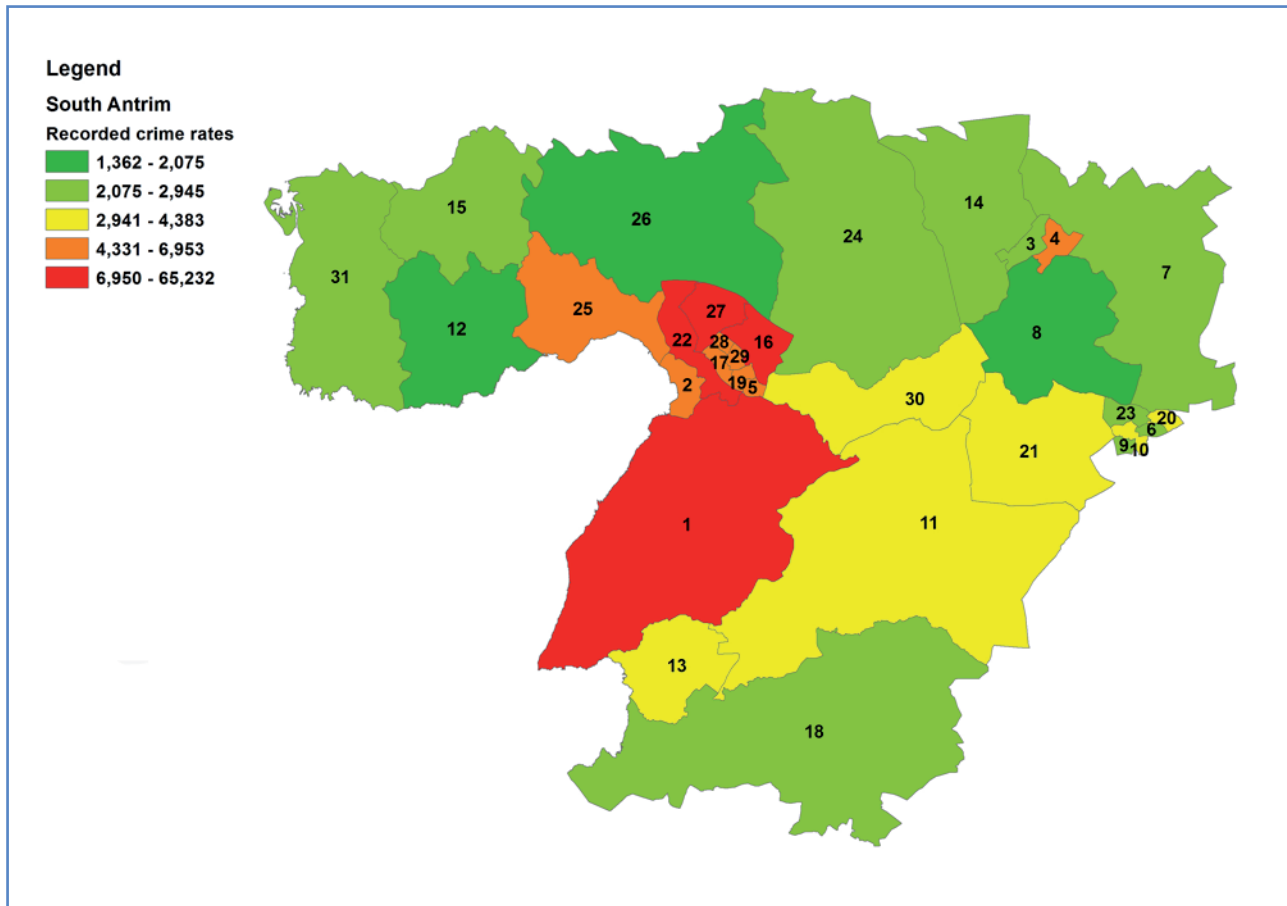
Source: NISRA, NINIS (Notifiable Offences Recorded, Police Service for Northern Ireland)

1 All crime rates were calculated per 100,000 persons using the 2013 Mid-Year Population Estimates.

2 Violence against the person includes sex offences and robbery.

3 Hate Crimes include notifiable offences that have been identified as having a defined hate motivation by the victim or any other person. They fall into three categories, namely: racist, sectarian and homophobic

Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14



1	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carnmoney	26	Shilvodan
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

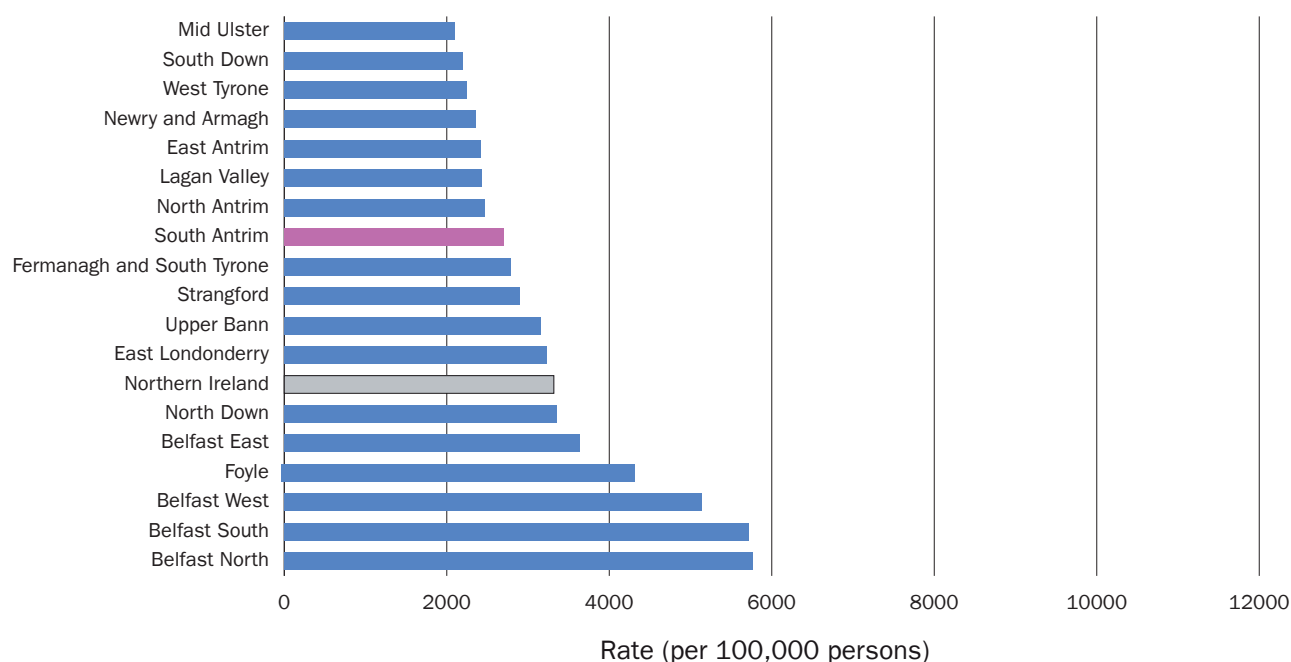
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2013/14, there were 2,709 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in South Antrim. This equates to a rate of 2,699 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in South Antrim was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,318 per 100,000 persons.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 8th lowest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2013/14



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,633	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,791	10	North Down	3,355	6
Belfast North	5,769	1	Foyle	4,357	4	South Antrim	2,699	11
Belfast South	5,721	2	Lagan Valley	2,433	13	South Down	2,201	17
Belfast West	5,141	3	Mid Ulster	2,098	18	Strangford	2,899	9
East Antrim	2,416	14	Newry and Armagh	2,353	15	Upper Bann	3,161	8
East Londonderry	3,230	7	North Antrim	2,467	12	West Tyrone	2,252	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Anti-social behaviour incidents, PSNI)

Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour at ward level

The highest numbers of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 100,000 persons) were concentrated in the wards of Massereene (5,579), Farranshane (5,572) and Springfarm (5,287). The lowest rates were found in Shilvodan (340), Cranfield (700) and Aldergrove (737).

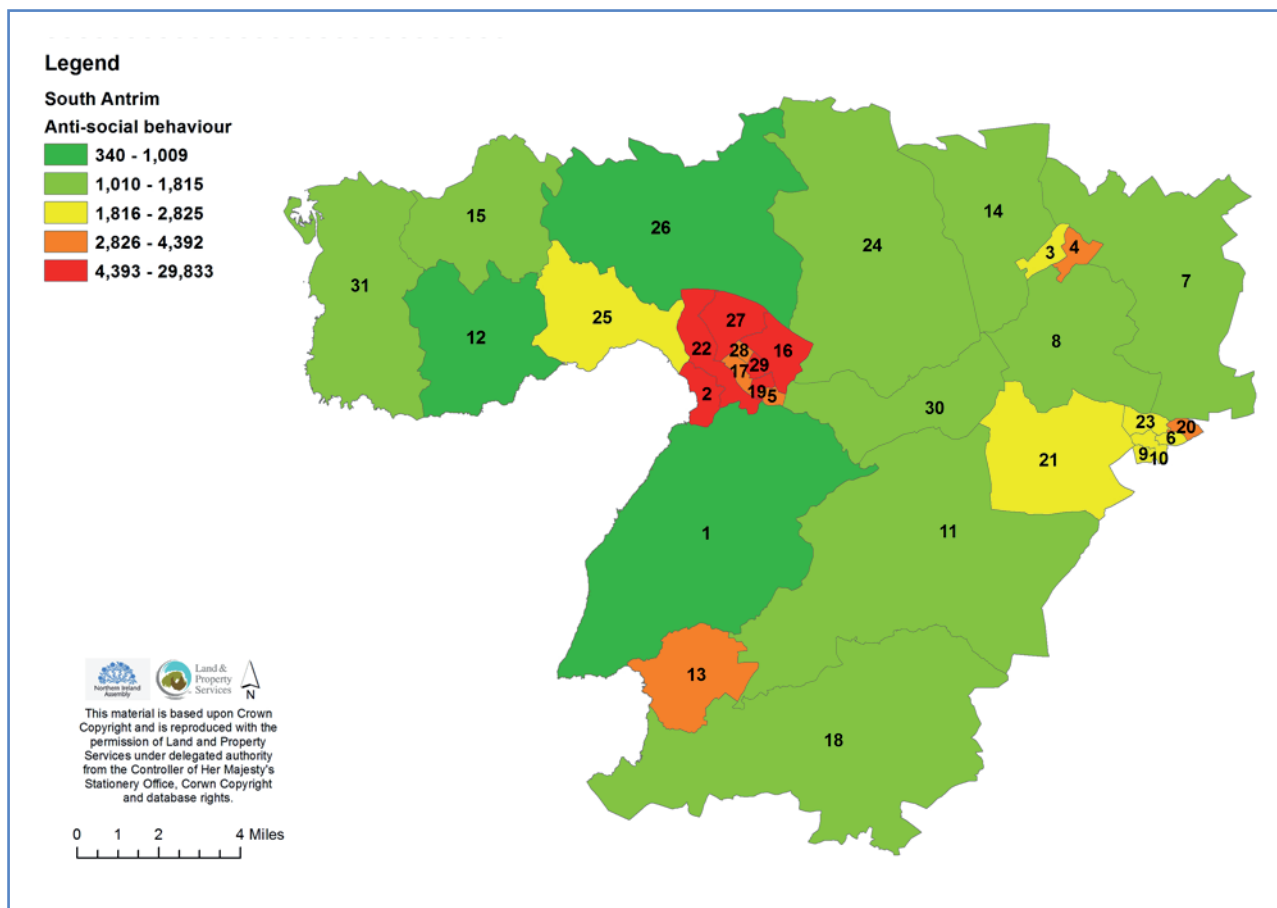
Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	ASB Incidents ¹	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Aldergrove	34	737	Fountain Hill	80	3,768
Balloo	89	5,065	Glenavy	86	1,457
Ballyclare North	77	1,954	Greystone	95	4,958
Ballyclare South	149	4,162	Hawthorne	82	3,694
Ballycraigy	59	3,261	Mallusk	238	2,706
Ballyduff	73	2,607	Massereene	303	5,579
Ballynure	39	1,228	Mossley	74	2,500
Ballyrobert	53	1,236	Parkgate	34	1,204
Burnthill	57	2,322	Randalstown	94	2,825
Carnmoney	61	2,371	Shilvodan	8	340
Clady	34	1,090	Springfarm	241	5,287
Cranfield	19	700	Steeple	69	3,797
Crumlin	192	4,190	Stiles	108	5,148
Doagh	56	1,511	Templepatrick	35	1,456
Drumanaway	26	1,211	Toome	49	1,795
Farranshane	92	5,572			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Anti-social behaviour incidents, PSNI)

¹ ASB data should be interpreted as 'calls for service' rather than as figures which reflect the true level of victimisation. As these figures only relate to those anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police (and may exclude incidents reported to other agencies, such as local councils), they only provide an indication of the true extent of reported anti-social behaviour.

Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14



1	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carnmoney	26	Shilvodan
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

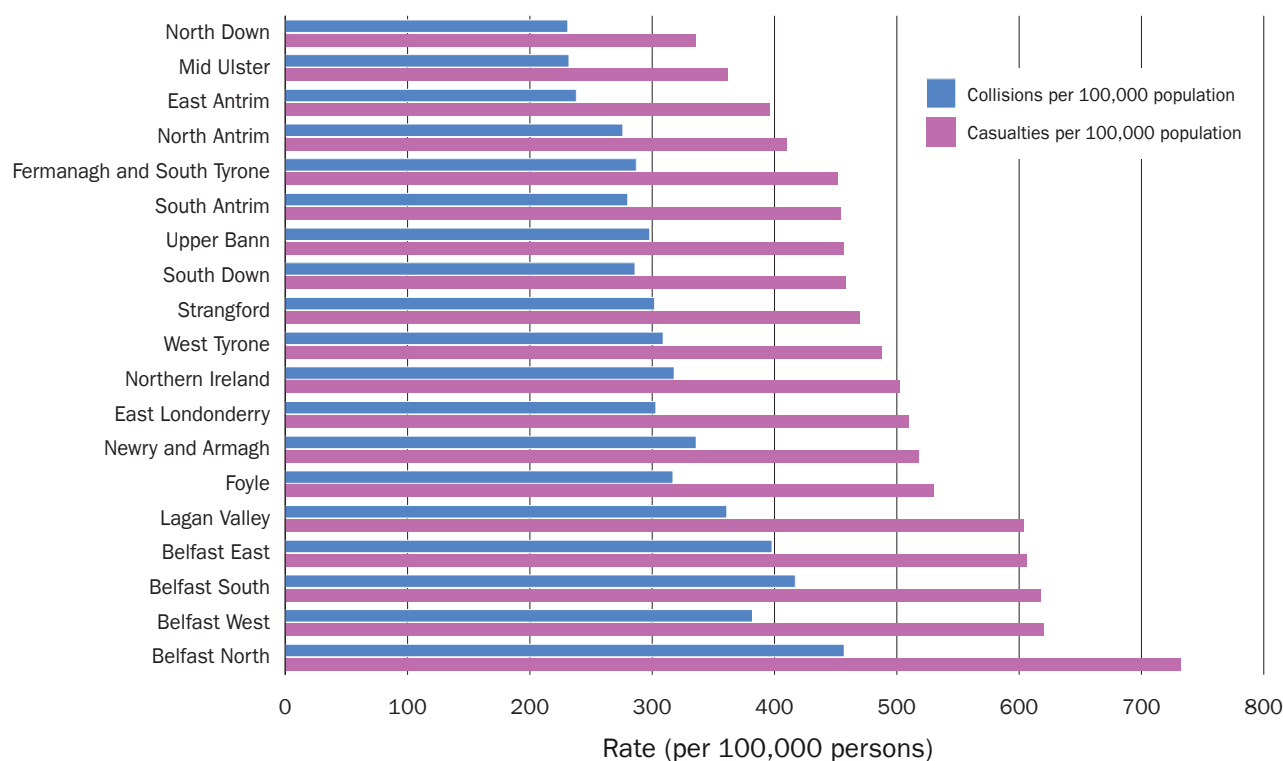
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2013, there were 281 road traffic collisions with injury reported in South Antrim, a collision rate of 280 per 100,000 persons. There were 456 casualties – 3 persons were killed, 34 were seriously injured and 419 were slightly injured, a rate of 454 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for South Antrim was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 318 per 100,000 persons while the casualty rate was also lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 502 per 100,000 persons.

South Antrim had the 5th lowest collision rate.

Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons, 2013



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	398	3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	287	12	North Down	231	18
Belfast North	457	1	Foyle	317	7	South Antrim	280	14
Belfast South	417	2	Lagan Valley	361	5	South Down	286	13
Belfast West	382	4	Mid Ulster	232	17	Strangford	302	10
East Antrim	238	16	Newry and Armagh	336	6	Upper Bann	298	11
East Londonderry	303	9	North Antrim	276	15	West Tyrone	309	8

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties at ward level

The highest road traffic collision rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Clady (1,122), Crumlin (524) and Templepatrick (499). The lowest rates were recorded in Ballycraigy (0), Ballyclare North (25) and Ballyduff (36).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Clady (2,500), Templepatrick (1,123) and Crumlin (808). The lowest rates were recorded in Ballycraigy (0), Ballyclare North (25) and Ballyduff (36).

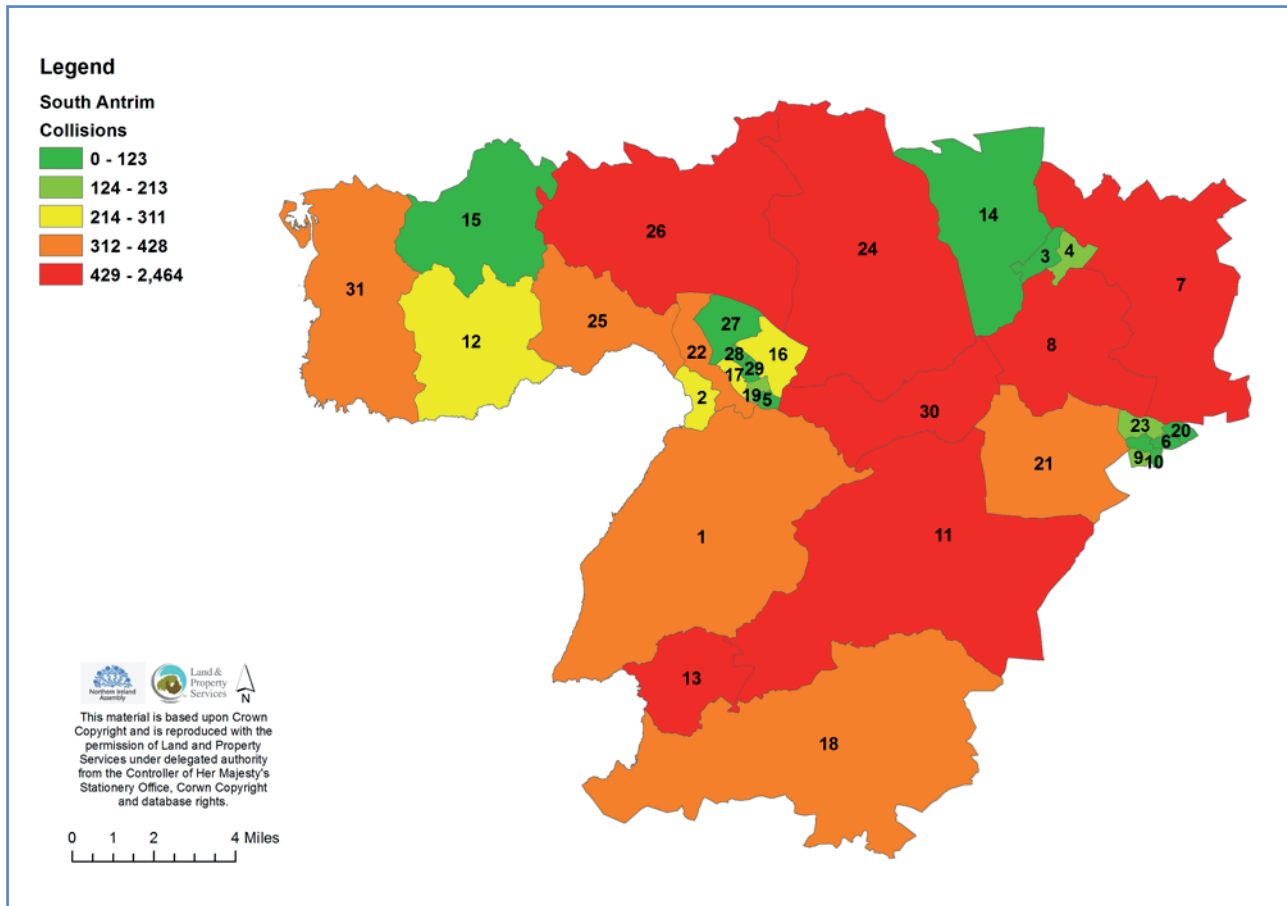
Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ¹	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Aldergrove	19	29	412	629
Balloo	5	7	285	398
Ballyclare North	1	1	25	25
Ballyclare South	5	8	140	224
Ballycraigy	0	0	0	0
Ballyduff	1	1	36	36
Ballynure	15	21	472	661
Ballyrobert	21	26	490	607
Burnthill	4	6	163	244
Carmoney	2	2	78	78
Clady	35	78	1,122	2,500
Cranfield	6	13	221	479
Crumlin	24	37	524	808
Doagh	3	6	81	162
Drumanaway	2	3	93	140
Farranshane	5	10	303	606
Fountain Hill	5	6	236	283
Glenavy	21	38	356	644
Greystone	3	3	157	157
Hawthorne	2	3	90	135
Mallusk	30	42	341	478
Massereene	23	26	424	479
Mossley	5	5	169	169
Parkgate	14	21	496	744
Randalstown	11	17	331	511
Shilvodan	11	19	467	807
Springfarm	4	9	88	198
Steeple	2	2	110	110
Stiles	1	2	48	95
Templepatrick	12	27	499	1,123
Toome	11	20	403	733

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

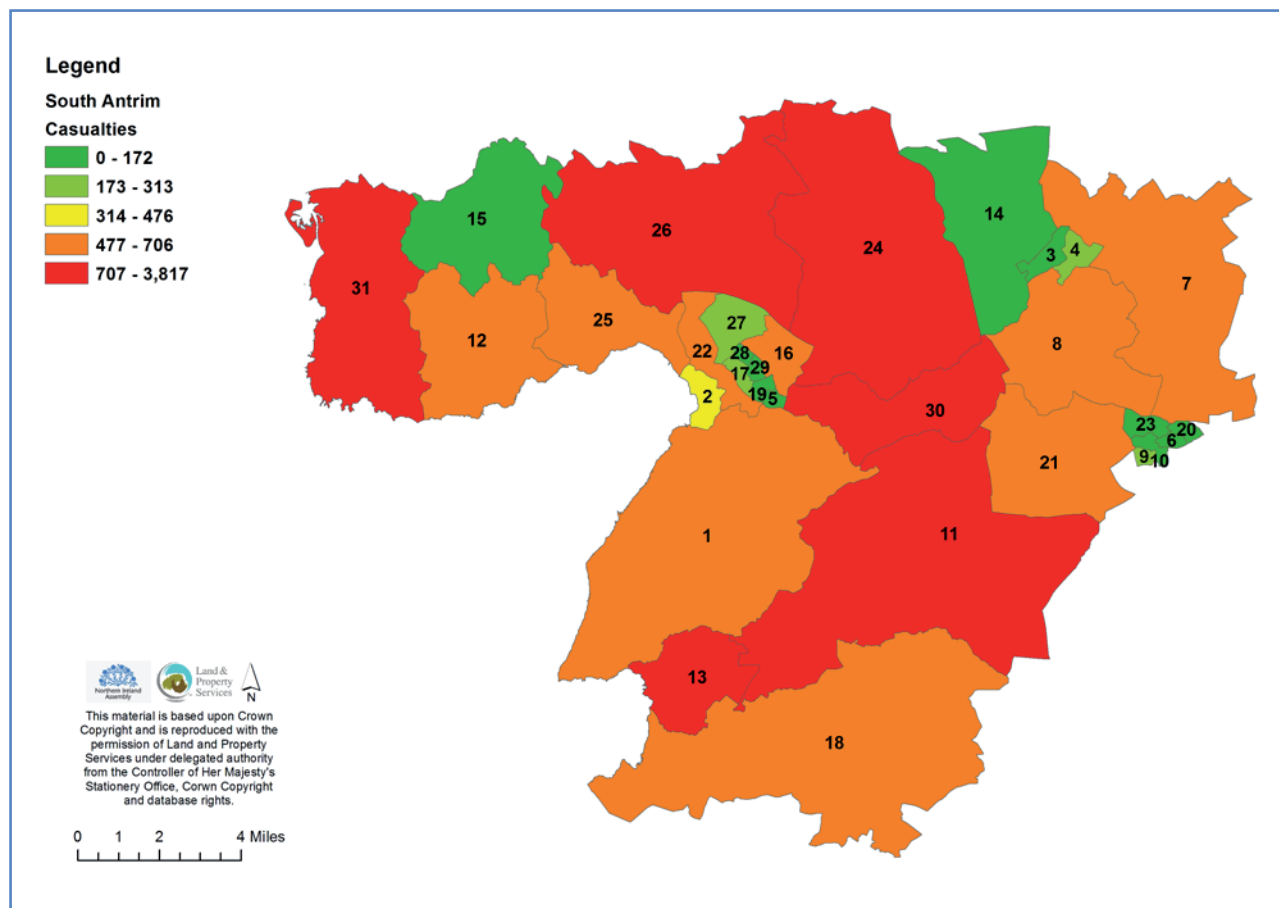
¹ The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

Road traffic collision rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013



1	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carnmoney	26	Shilvoda
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

Road traffic casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013



1	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carnmoney	26	Shilvoda
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

Notes

Demographic Profile

The latest 2013 population estimates were published on 26 June 2014. The estimates for the large geographical areas were created from aggregating small area population estimates of their constituent electoral wards and sub-divisions of wards. Mid-year population estimates are created using multiple data sources: Census, births & deaths registrations, and health cards (for migration estimates). The geographical quality of each data source is very good; the vast majority of records can be allocated to the exact location of residence using the POINTER database, the remainder based on the postcode of residence.

Diagnosis of new incidences of cancer

All newly diagnosed malignant cancers (C00-C97) occurring between 1993 and 2010 excluding nonmelanoma skin cancer (NMSC) (C44). Data on cancer incidence are available from multiple sources, primarily pathological records, hospital discharges and death registrations from the General Registrar Office (GRO). This data is captured electronically, collated and quality assured on a regular basis to provide a population based registry of cancer incidence for Northern Ireland. Tumour details are collected on cancer diagnoses according to the International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision (ICD10). Further information is available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry web site (www.qub.ac.uk/nicr).

People in receipt of disability-related benefits

The information is aggregated data from IAD 100% scans of Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance data, and a 100% scan of MIDAS data for Employment and Support Allowance at 1992 ward level. Data has been rounded to the nearest ten.

Births to teenage mothers

The information is aggregated data from the GRO birth files, which are gathered when children are registered at the Registrar's Office. The dataset is updated as registrations take place, however the complete year's file is finalised in November. The dataset is gathered annually in December.

Disease prevalence – Quality Outcomes Framework

The Quality and Outcomes Framework data has been obtained from the Payment Calculation and Analysis System (PCAS). PCAS is a Northern Ireland IT system, which supports the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) payment process.

School leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C)

The dataset is collected from schools via their C2k administration system. The dataset is gathered annually in November. Data are shown by financial year. For 2008/09 and 2010/11 the qualifications of school leavers have been revised from the figures originally released to correct A-Level or equivalent figures that did not remove AS-qualifications that were taken in the same subject as an A2 qualification.

Further Education Enrolments

The information is derived from the Further Education Statistical Record, a computerised return consisting of an individual record for each enrolment on a vocational course in Northern Ireland Further Education Institutions. The dataset is gathered annually at the 1st November and is a full year count of the previous academic year. Colleges collect the information on Enrolment forms. This information is entered onto the Colleges Management Information System. The Department extracts and validates this information from the colleges.

Higher Education Enrolments

The information refers to NI domiciled students enrolled at higher education institutions in the UK. The dataset is collected annually and is based on enrolments in higher education institutions in the UK on 1st December each year. The dataset is collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency from higher education institutions throughout the UK and provided to the Department for Employment and Learning, Northern Ireland, for analysis. Figures for NI domiciled enrolments at England HEIs include enrolments at the Open University (OU), as the administrative centre of the OU is located in England, so it is treated as an English institution, even though the majority remain in NI and study via distance learning.

Redundancies

Redundancy Statistics: While the figures provided are likely to be an underestimate of total job losses, it is not possible to quantify the extent of the shortfall. Subject to the criteria mentioned above, employers must notify the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment of (a) redundancies proposed and (b) redundancies confirmed. Since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses. Proposed redundancies are notified to the Department using the Advance Notification - HR1 Form. Redundancies do not necessarily equate to job losses, for example, employees who do not qualify for a redundancy package, or those on temporary contracts, will not be incorporated into the redundancy figures.

Unemployment Claimant Count

The claimant count consists of all people claiming JSA at Jobcentre Plus local offices. They must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which their claim is made. The Claimant Count annual averages are not seasonally adjusted. Seasonally adjusted data is only available at government region level (e.g. Northern Ireland). Claimant count rates: Claimant Count Unemployment rates are expressed as a percentage of the working age population and are calculated by expressing the numbers of claimants at that time as a percentage of the resident working age population (16-64). The 'working age' definition, used in the calculation of claimant count rates, was changed in August 2010 to include those aged from 16 to 64 for both men and women. Please see link for further details http://www.detini.gov.uk/introduction_of_new_working_age_definition.pdf. Relationship between claimant count and unemployment: There is a large degree of overlap between the claimant count and unemployment although the latter figures are generally higher. People who are not claimants can appear among the unemployed if they are not entitled to unemployment related benefits. For example: (i) people who are only looking for part-time work (ii) young people under 18 who are looking for work but do not take up the offer of a Youth Training place (iii) students looking for vacation work (iv) people who have left their job voluntarily. Some people recorded in the claimant count would not be counted as unemployed. For example, in certain circumstances people can claim Jobseeker's Allowance while they have relatively low earnings from part-time work. These people would not be unemployed.

People claiming benefits (at least one of the main benefits)

The information is aggregated data from a database created by merging all the MIDAS 100% scans of the main Social Security Benefits. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at April 2014. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

People claiming income support

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Income Support data at postcode level. The figures may differ from forthcoming National Statistics which are based on validated ASD/IFD data. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at February 2014. Proportions based on working age population (16-59/64) and calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

People claiming housing benefit

The information is aggregated data from Housing Executive scans of Housing Benefit data at 1992 ward level. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at June 2014. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

Children in Low Income Families

Children in Low Income Families is a snapshot of data on 31st August 2012. Percentage of Children in low income families: Number of children living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

Crime

Recorded Crime (Notifiable Offences Recorded) data are compiled from offence information that is submitted by police officers and entered onto a PSNI crime recording system. The data are presented on a financial year basis. The figures for Violence against the person with injury and Violence against the person without injury are subsets of the overall Violence against the person figures. Similarly, figures for Burglary in a dwelling and Burglary in a building other than a dwelling are subsets of the overall Burglary figures. Further information on this update and a user guide providing a background into police recorded crime can be found on the PSNI website via the following web address.
http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/update_crime_statistics.htm

Anti-social Behaviour


Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Recorded by the Police. The dataset is compiled from the force Command and Control system, where calls for service from members of the public are logged. ASB incidents (i.e. those calls for service which do not result in a recordable crime) are recorded according to agreed definitions and associated closing codes. Incident figures are based on operational Police information and consequently are subject to change. Incidents are attributed to PSNI Command Areas at the time of recording and are therefore not dependent on postcode availability or quality and have not been matched with the CPD.

Further information and further figures on Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents can be found on the PSNI website
http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_antisocial_behaviour_statistics.htm

Data are collected on a financial year basis. As such data for 2013 represents the financial year 2013/14.

Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms that are submitted by police officers and entered onto a database. These forms are completed by the officer when any collision involving death or personal injury occurring on a road or other public place is reported to them. Datasets are produced on a calendar year basis. Note: The data set excludes the following a) collisions resulting in damage only b) collisions in car parks and picnic areas c) collisions reported to the police 30 days or more after their occurrence d) collisions on a road closed to the public by order of the Department of the Environment, during the holding of motor car, motor cycle, pedal cycle races etc.



This document has been produced by Research and Information Service (RaISe) for the benefit of Assembly members and their staff.

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